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Middle Ages in Modern Japan

Ancient Progress in City Planning Seen in Kyoto Today

Without Factories

Old Japanese Capital Is Modeled on Former Shensi Metropolis

Inside Japan
Third of Four Articles
Appearing on Successive Saturdays

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KYOTO, Japan—Nowhere have I felt so close to the Japanese Middle Ages as in this old city, where the capital of Japan was established about the end of the eighth century, in the so-called Heian Period.

If the Kwansai is a land of shrines and smokestacks, the shrines predominate in Kyoto, as do the smokestacks in its bustling next-door neighbor, Osaka. Kyoto, although a city of about a million inhabitants, has no large factories. Its hand trades, especially silk weaving, pottery, and lacquer work, have been handed down for generations. Modern shops and hotels, buses and streetcars cannot outweigh the spell of its old temples, gardens and palaces.

One expects a city that has reached the respectable age of 11 centuries to be full of winding streets and blind alleys, and extremely hard to find one's way about in. Kyoto is a striking exception to this general rule. Almost all its streets are laid out with remarkable evenness, intersecting each other at precise right angles. Here one has another memorial of the Chinese influence, so predominant in Japanese medieval culture.

Chinese ideas of town planning made their way into Japan along with Confucian teachings about state and family relations and Buddhist ideas of religion. Kyoto is largely modeled on the ancient Chinese capital of Sian, in Shensi, with its Imperial Palace forming a natural center and thoroughfares radiating thence in four directions.

A Moonlight Stroll

The full charm of Kyoto is best experienced in a moonlight stroll. Then one can see the dim outlines of the Japanese inns, with the piles of shoes and geta outside, and catch glimpses of the patrons squatting on cushions around the low Japanese table, perhaps being entertained with the music of the samisen.

The whole scene seems little changed since the days of the 47 ronin, or faithful retainers, some of whom deliberately plunged into dissipation in Kyoto inns in order to divert the suspicions of the authorities and prepare undisturbed for their historic act of vengeance.

It is also at night that the innumerable shops which dispose of the many products of Kyoto's hand industries are seen to good advantage, for the Japanese shopkeeper observes no regular hours, but keeps his establishment open until he goes to bed late at night. One plebeian shop will specialize in geta, the wooden clogs in which most Japanese women and some Japanese men shuffle along the streets.

Another one, more aristocratic, will display silk obis (the sash which is part of the Japanese kimono costume), with various designs of fish and flowers, sometimes embroidered in gold thread. Pottery of various kinds, dolls in all sizes, costumes and figures; little clay and porcelain statues, ranging in design from medieval samurai to a modern baseball player with uniform and bat, are also offered in large quantities.

Camaraderie

The Japanese folk life is to be seen most admirably during a nocturnal stroll in Kyoto. Everywhere is the neighborly camaraderie of shopkeepers whose places of business are also their homes. One sees a party of girls, returning, ruddy and jolly, from the steaming Japanese public bath. Groups of school children, the boys in gray cotton uniforms, under the supervision of teachers, are coming home belatedly from the station, where they have been seeing off or welcoming home some children.

One little scene seemed worthy of an etching or a short impressionistic Japanese poem. A man and his wife, the latter with the usual baby strapped, papoose fashion, on her back, stood talking on a little arched bridge over a canal while the moon peeped in and out amid pursuing clouds.

A visit to the Hojo Temple, famous for its old and austere rock garden, led to a novel and unexpected experience: participation in a tea ceremony which was being held in honor of Japan's most famous tea master, Sen-no Rikkyu, who lived in the sixteenth century. One of Sen-no Rikkyu's descendants, a leading exponent of the tea cult in present-

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Landon Opens His Active Campaign

President Bans Political Speeches Until October—None on Drought Tour

Confers With Aides

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—A moratorium on political speeches until October was declared yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The President told reporters he had too much to do to take time to prepare speeches.

He has speaking dates at a "green pastures" rally at Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 10, at Washington Sept. 11 before the World Power Conference, and at the Harvard University tercentennial Sept. 18. But all these will be nonpolitical speeches, the President said.

He has put a trip to drought states, for which he finished the itinerary today, in the same nonpolitical classification. The program calls for him to visit nine drought states between Aug. 25 and Sept. 5 and confer on drought problems with Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the republican presidential candidate, and other state executives.

Landon Accepts Bid

On the way East to begin his own political speech making, Governor Landon immediately accepted the President's invitation to a parley at Des Moines, Sept. 1, to which the Governors of Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa also were asked.

Taking a hand in his own campaign, the President arranged places at the dinner table and quarters for James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer and Frank Walker, chairman of the finance committee.

The President told newsmen Mr. Farley was merely to report on the current campaign outlook.

When the President mentioned that he planned no more speeches between Sept. 18 at Harvard and the end of the month, he was asked whether that meant no political speeches until October.

He replied that that is the way it looks now, and reminded reporters gathered in the study of his home that he did not start his campaign in 1932 until September.

When someone remarked that Alfred E. Smith had begun his presidential campaign in mid-August, Mr. Roosevelt grinned, and remarked that Smith wasn't President of the United States at the time.

At his press conference, the President said he expected Secretary Wallace to be aboard his special train on the drought state trip, along with Harry L. Hopkins, WPA ad-

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On Ballots, Alfred Will Replace 'Alf'

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 22

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH MARTIN, eastern campaign manager of the Republican party, says the Republican presidential nominee's name will appear on the ballots as Alfred M. Landon, not as "Alf," as the Governor himself signs his name.

He said the name already had appeared in that form in the South Dakota and Oregon primaries.

Delivers First of Major Speeches in Pennsylvania Town of Birth

Urges Americanism

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST MIDDLESEX, Penna., Aug. 22—In a forceful but still broad and non-specific speech on "The American Way of Living," Gov. Alfred M. Landon today began his invasion of the politically critical East.

The speech and the trip halfway across the continent, typify Governor Landon's emergence from the shell of relative reticence which has marked his campaign before and since his nomination. He has two political requirements: To show himself to the country, and to make clear his views on important national issues. But this first speech, although strong and interesting in its declarations that freedom and security are compatible goals, is still couched in general terms.

As for showing himself to the country, Governor Landon has had great success on this trip.

Crowds Have Been Large

He has appeared before unexpectedly large crowds at back platform speeches and greetings across the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. Now, in Pennsylvania his first major cam-

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Ethiopian War Lowers Italy's Scale of Living

Increase in Costs Forces Higher Wage Rates in Two Main Lines

Some Unrest Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Some serious economic difficulties—a legacy of the Ethiopian conflict—are said to be accumulating before the Fascist Government. According to reliable and confidential reports, unrest has been apparent among workmen of both the industrial area of Lombardy and of the fruit-growing district of Sicily.

This does not mean, of course, that such unrest might develop into a wider movement of discontent. The Fascist authorities have the working classes well in hand and they are prepared, as the recent measures have shown, to make some important concessions to the laborers.

Higher Cost of Living

The fact remains, however, that the financial strain of the Ethiopian expedition and the penalty of sanctions have lowered the standard of living in Italy and brought more poverty among the population.

Faced with an increase in the cost of living and with claims of workmen for higher salaries, it was decided to grant an increase of 10 per cent to all the workmen of metal and mechanical industry. A similar increase has been given to bricklayers and other laborers engaged in building. New collective contracts are being signed with metal workers.

Some Wages Increased

But a rise in pay has so far been granted only to these two branches of industry which are still busy, thanks to government orders. It has been refused in other fields of production which are stagnant on account of sanctions. Apparently a request for a rise had been made by the general federation of industrial labor. The Fascist papers never spoke of it, but they gave a full report of a speech made at Genoa by Deputy Tullio Cianetti, president of this federation.

Addressing thousands of workers, Signor Cianetti declared that Italian workmen "are irreducible enemies of inflation because they are convinced that the defense of the currency by the regime is necessary to maintain the purchasing power of the workmen's salaries."

Improved in Some Cases

The labor leader then recalled that since 1927 salaries had been cut for two reasons—because of the Government's one-time policy of deflation and because of the general depression. Revisions of salaries, he said, were to be made now with much discrimination.

The situation in some branches of industry has improved lately (this is true only for industries which have worked for the Government, chiefly factories manufacturing war material), while in others, according

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Neutrality Promised by Italy; Reich Charges Soviet Slurs; Rebels Open Drive on Madrid

By a Staff Artist

Count Charles de Chambrun
French Ambassador at Rome

Count Galeazzo Ciano
Italian Foreign Minister

Situation Eased as Italy Backs French Plan of Non-Intervention

Insists on Action By Major Powers

Rise of German Influence in Central Europe Seen in Italian Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Firm in its determination to keep hands off in the Spanish civil war, William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, has sent a letter to a prospective exporter of war materials, which carries the United States one step further in the development of its neutrality program outlined by Congress and the President.

The importance of the notice is—as seen here—that the state department is exerting moral pressure to preserve the spirit of recent neutrality legislation which fails actually to give it legal right to block such exports.

The letter was addressed to an airplane manufacturer whose name was not revealed, and concludes:

"The sale of airplanes, regarding which you inquire, would not follow the spirit of the Government's policy."

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—Fascist Italy last night officially promised to ban arms shipments to Spain if the other European powers would pledge themselves to do likewise.

Accepting—with reservations—the French neutrality pact, Premier Mussolini's foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, guaranteed that his Government would place an embargo on shipments of arms, munitions, war materials, airplanes and warships if the other powers fell into line.

Bars Indirect Interference

Count Ciano, who made the decision public after a long conference with the French ambassador, Count Charles de Chambrun, appended to the pact a declaration dealing with "indirect interference."

This was taken to mean public subscriptions or enrollments of volunteers by a foreign power to aid either of the Spanish belligerents.

Italy also agreed that the embargo would be applied to contracts already in force.

Reciprocal Notification

Italy also favored reciprocal notification by the powers of all measures taken to further the arms embargo.

The "indirect interference" clause, Count Ciano insisted, must be fully covered by any neutrality pact.

The Italian government also declared that to make the accord binding European nations which manufacture arms should be included.

This would apply to such countries as Czechoslovakia.

Points of Agreement

The points of agreement defined in a communiqué issuede by Count Ciano were:

1. Prohibition of shipments or transits of arms.
2. Application of this to contracts now in the course of execution.
3. Inter-exchange of information among other interested states.

Count Ciano specified that the arms embargo should be extended to Spain, Spanish possessions and Spanish Morocco.

Spain Sees Settlement Of Kamerun Affair

MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP)—Augusto Barcia, Spanish minister of state, said today that the Kamerun incident would be quickly settled to the satisfaction of both Germany and Madrid.

The German government has sent two protests to the Spanish government on the reported search of the steamer Kamerun, and has indicated that this incident must be cleared up before Germany would bind herself to any neutrality pact in Spain.

Careful Study Given

Señor Barcia said the Spanish government was studying the German notes on the Kamerun incident "with all care to the importance of their demands."

"This annoying incident," Señor Barcia said, "would be cleared up quickly. He said the Spanish foreign ministry was carrying out the necessary discussions which the circumstances demanded.

If the Kamerun incident is settled to the satisfaction of the German government, the way for united European neutrality would be materially cleared.

Clears Neutrality Obstacle

With a British embargo already declared on arms to Spain, and Italy having accepted with reservations the French neutrality pact, the German situation had presented the most formidable obstacle to a united neutral policy.

The first note protesting the Kamerun incident Germany had backed up by sending seven warships toward Spanish waters to join the nine war vessels already in the vicinity of the Spanish coast.

Admiral Carls, commander of the squadron, radioed the Madrid government that the guns of his vessels would punish any recurrence of the Kamerun affair.

"We are prepared to meet unjustifiable acts of force with force," he had messaged.

The reported search of the Kamerun by seamen aboard an armed vessel in the service of the Madrid Government caused universal indignation throughout Germany.

The Hitler Government immediately demanded apologies from the Madrid government and assurances that such an incident would not be repeated.

Coincidentally Berlin also demanded return of a sequestered German airplane in Spain before any neutrality agreement could be considered.

Kamerun Incident Raises Vital Issues of Rights Of Shipping in a War

Validity of German protests over the search of the German merchant ship Kamerun on the high seas by a Spanish warship is considered to be subject to question. An expert on international law here discusses the legal questions involved.

According to both American and foreign authorities on international law Germany's action in protesting to the Spanish Government against the visit and search of the German merchant ship Kamerun is without legal justification providing one condition prevails—the existence of a state of war.

Not only was the Spanish government within its rights in doing what it did, but Germany, in attempting to deny those rights and in demanding satisfaction for the incident, is acting entirely outside the accepted standards of international law and attempting to establish a precedent which might easily at some future date work to the extreme disadvantage of Britain, the United States and other naval powers—if war exists.

Released After Search

The facts of the case, according to cabled translations of the official German memorandum to Spain, are that on Aug. 19 the Spanish warship Libertad fired a shot across the bows of the German merchant ship Kamerun outside of the territorial waters of Spain and forced the Kamerun to submit to visit and search. The Kamerun was then released, but denied permission to enter a Spanish port on the ground that the port was under blockade.

Two features of international law

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Soviet Exports Found Big Factor In World Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 22—In medieval ages, we are told, scholars and theologians discussed for days, months and years the absorbing though theoretical problem as to how many angels would dance on the point of a needle. Yesterday, the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations witnessed a similar debate when scholars, economists, business men and statesmen discussed a no less theoretical problem of what would happen when the entire Soviet population would become so flooded by articles of food and manufactured goods that their capacities of consumption would be surfeited. Would the Soviet Government then begin to export goods and thereby upset the delicate balance of international foreign trade?

Soviet delegates assured the conference that, in their opinion, no such catastrophe could occur because their planned economy plus the limitless consumptive capacity of their population would prevent such an unpleasant situation from developing. Actually, of course, any one who has lived in the Soviet Union, not as a tourist but as a resident, knows that the population has been so underfed, so underclothed so badly housed during the period of the first five-year plan that their

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Federal Rule in Australia Shaken by Markets Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Long-standing dissension between the state and federal governments over the interpretation of section 92 of the Constitution has reached a climax with the declaration of the Privy Council that the Commonwealth's forceable control of interstate marketing is invalid.

This judgment, which follows 10 years of litigation, is the most important ever made concerning Australia. It has thrown into chaos essential Australian export industries, notably the dried fruits and butter, and has put the seal upon the projected control of the wheat industry.

All Commonwealth marketing legislation and some state legislation, built up over years, has been made ineffective. The country is faced with the annulments of the powers of the Dried Fruits Control Board, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee, Limited, the Dairy Products boards in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, and the proposed Wheat Marketing Board which was to be given power to fix a home consumption price. Other boards, however, whose sole concern is the control of exports (dairy products, canned fruits, meat and wine) are not affected because they do not encroach on interstate trade.

F. A. James, Adelaide fruit merchant, has been responsible for this wrecking of a large part of Australia's marketing structure. He has contested the validity of the Commonwealth's incursion into interstate marketing since 1926, claiming that it had no right to regulate the flow of goods.

The basis of his argument, as it has been with dozens of others who have contested this clause, was that such interference was inconsistent with the constitution's declaration that "trade, commerce and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free."

A year ago the High Court of Australia ruled that the Commonwealth was not bound by the clause, thus reaffirming several previous judgments. But Mr. James appealed to the Privy Council which has upheld his contention.

Broadly, the Commonwealth now finds itself in much the same situation as President Roosevelt when the Supreme Court declared much of his New Deal legislation to be invalid. For years it has realized that if it is to compete with other countries it must enforce orderly marketing of its products.

Upheld By Court

It has always been slightly dubious about its ability to get round section 92, but for the most part has said nothing and gone ahead with its controlling. There have been appeals, but the High Court has almost consistently refused to allow that the Commonwealth was bound by the clause, although several judges have said in minority findings that there was no doubt that it was.

Originally framed in 1901 with the intention of making its interpretation for ever simple and unambiguous, the clause has ever since been one of the sore points in the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution congratulated themselves that no one could ever doubt its meaning. Sadly enough, they provided a happy hunting ground for lawyers and at the same time a battlefield on which federation itself has been dealt a heavy blow.

Today the States are ranged in

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Aug. 22

Manchuria—Bandits Active Again

A thousand bandits kill 32 Japanese subjects and two Manchoukuans in a raid on the walled town of Fusung, near the Korean border of Manchoukuo. Domei news agency dispatches report, according to the Associated Press. They said the well organized and heavily armed bandit army swarmed into Fusung last Sunday, overpowered the small Japanese garrison and razed more than two thirds of the buildings. The bandits carried off hostages when several Japanese army bombing planes from Singking forced them to retreat.

The bandits apparently singled out Japanese or Koreans for their victims. Of those killed, three were soldiers, two policemen and 27 civilian residents. A Japanese infantry column from Supingkai occupied the town after the airplanes routed the marauders. The attack was the high spot in a marked revival of bandit activities in eastern and central Manchoukuo.

Labor—On Many Fronts

The La Follette senatorial subcommittee on Labor and Education continues to investigate how far industry has gone in the use of strike-breakers and labor spies. At the same time, strikers in the Remington Rand plant at Syracuse seek an injunction against the alleged importation of strikebreakers.

Harry Bridges, coastal president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who gained prominence as a master of labor strategy during the 1934 "general strike" in San Francisco, has demanded that the shipowners open negotiations. All these owners have done is to suggest that maritime labor submit to arbitration without knowing what it is to arbitrate, according to Mr. Bridges. At issue are new agreements between labor and the shipowners. The coast has experienced some uneasiness in the face of immoderate forecasts that this was to be a showdown between the intransigence of labor and that of the employer. The overtures so far seem to belie the predictions.

The American Federation of Labor sends a representative to investigate a strike of the American Newspaper Guild against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The guild was this year admitted to the federation, which has the reputation of being a very conservative labor outfit. William Randolph Hearst, owner of the Post-Intelligencer, issued a statement from Rome saying the strike was run by Reds.

Clearwater County, Idaho, looks forward to industrial peace after three weeks, in which martial law has disturbed the even tenor of its ways. The eight-week-old logging strike seems headed for peaceful settlement. The first act of J. E. Whalen, strike chairman, upon being released from the county jail was to confer with a loggers committee on means of ending the strike amicably.

Spain—Rebels Launch 'Big Push'

The Spanish rebels announce that they have launched their "big push" against Madrid, advancing from the south, slowly and unspectacularly Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the southern rebel forces, starts his advance with the Loyalist-held city of Toledo the major intervening salient. Rebel officials assert their advance will be cautious, with interludes for consolidating their positions. But the

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FCC Wins Radio Fight to Ban Misleading Ads From Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The Federal Communications Commission has about completed one of the biggest tasks it has undertaken—that of cleaning up the ether waves so that unsuspecting radio listeners will not be subjected to the misleading or fraudulent claims of quack remedies and proprietary medicines.

In effect this means that radio will not go through the stage of carrying nostrum advertisements similar to those in the old time small country newspaper; and that the fight against misleading or vicious advertising of such drugs has been won for all time in the case of radio, although the battle is still going forward in the case of the small town newspaper.

Victory In Campaign

Almost unknown to the public, this campaign has been going on for over a year, with the latest act just concluded in the renewal of the license of Hollywood's station KNX after the latter had acknowledged that it had not taken the trouble to investigate quack remedy programs condemned by other government agencies which it poured out over the air. In the case of one of these products the Federal Trade Commission, and the post office department had previously acted to halt interstate newspaper or mail advertising, and the Supreme Court, in a test case, had agreed with the finding that the drug could not be generally used with safety to the public health except under competent advice.

Station KNX, the record shows, with 21 other stations, took the radio advertising that had been barred from the mails, together with that of other notorious nostrums and, without investigating the matter on its own account, poured out fulsome spoken appeals for the drug over the air which are believed to have gone into millions of homes.

21 Stations Cited

In the most sweeping action ever instituted by the radio section of the Federal Communications Commission a year ago all 21 stations were cited to show cause why their licenses should not be cancelled. The resulting hearings gave a startling exposure of the kind of drugs that were being advertised by the new agency of the radio.

The FCC has dropped its citations against the 21 stations, a batch at a time, as each promised to turn over a new leaf. One of the most serious cases, delayed to the last, has just been decided as regards KNX. This station was found to have carried "approximately 40 programs, the advertising continuity of which contains claims and statements for various products, most of them of a medicinal nature, which must be condemned because of their grossly misleading character."

In some cases, the commission's report states, doses of drugs were

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Chicagoans Learn About Their City As Free Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Contrary to the usual custom in most "home towns," where it takes an outsider to tell the home people about their own city, Chicagoans are nnding out for themselves the outstanding interests in their own metropolis.

"Free Chicago Tours for Chicagoans," which began about a year ago, have registered some 112,000 persons on their trips to colonies of the foreign-born, to museums, art galleries, parks, conservatories, business houses, manufacturing firms, government buildings, Japanese gardens, and other places, usually better known to tourists than to residents.

Some 60,000 of these tour-goers in the first year of the project were just the plain "public" who saw the notices in the newspapers and appeared at the appointed time and place, according to Charles H. Good, supervisor of the tours sponsored by the WPA adult education program and the Chicago Board of Education. The other 52,000 came from clubs which requested privately-arranged tours.

No bus rides or sight-seeing wagons are involved in the education tours, Mr. Good said. The meeting place, chosen usually in the center of the district to be visited, is announced, and all tourists meet there at the designated time, afterward taking only short walking trips.

Ex-Policeman League Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—There is a peculiar propriety in the appointment of an ex-policeman as a delegate to the League of Nations. If the League is not an international policeman, it tries to be.

W. T. Jordan, M.P., who has left New Zealand to be High Commissioner for the Dominion in Britain and to be one of the Dominion's representatives at the Assembly of the League in September, was a policeman in London before he came to New Zealand. In his early days in New Zealand he worked as a bushman (clearer of forests) and a painter.

Mr. Jordan promises to dress the part when he takes over his duties as High Commissioner in London. The interest in this public statement lies in the fact that when the Labor Party took office in December it was announced that the traditional official dress of top hats and tail coats would not be worn. When ministers were sworn in they wore ordinary clothes. Mr. Jordan, a member of the Labor Party, told his friends at a farewell gathering that if he was asked to go to Buckingham Palace he would not refuse to dress as others did.

If they happened to see a photograph of him in Court dress, they might laugh, he told them, but he had had the first laugh for he had started life as a uniformed policeman in London, and had always believed in wearing the "garb of the job."

French Research Director Studies Canadian Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A study of rust-resistant grain is being made throughout the prairie provinces on behalf of the French Government by Prof. Henri Erhart, director of the Strasbourg Research Institute.

Professor Erhart is making a world tour conducting research activities in connection with the prevention of rust in grain, and in the interests of growing superior wheat in the fields of France. He has collected specimens of grain and soil from Russia, European countries and South Africa, and has studied the subject in the northern United States, as well.

Italy Hinges Arms Ban To Spain on Full Accord; Opposes Alien Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 22—Italian acceptance of the French formula of nonintervention in the Spanish civil war is interpreted here as further evidence that now that Italy has got her way with regard to Ethiopia she is one of the "satisfied" nations and therefore has no intention of starting international complications.

It is noted that the Italian foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, although repeating his "observations" about the desirability of preventing money and volunteers going to either side in Spain, has accepted the French proposal as it stands provided Britain, Germany, Russia and Portugal accept too. Thus Italy has apparently acted independently of Berlin.

Change in Influence

Some observers believe the new Italian attitude is not entirely unconnected with the visit of the Hungarian regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy to Austria and the visit he is reported to be paying to Reichsführer Hitler. These developments are thought to indicate the rapid increase of German influence in Central Europe in countries in which Italian influence recently has been predominant.

Another point of view in the same direction is the announcement from Vienna that reform of the Heimwehr is about to begin. Prince Ernst Rüdige von Starhemberg, it is stated, is going on several months' leave and a council of Heimwehr leaders is being appointed whose

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Spain Forecasts Full Settlement Of Kamerun Affair With Reich

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were at once brought into play, the law of visit and search and the law of blockade. It would appear that Germany's protests are directed largely against the exercise of the belligerent right of visit and search by the Spanish warship.

Whether Germany had ground for complaint from denial of entry to the port is a matter depending on fact. If there was a bona fide blockade in existence denial of entry was in order. If there was no effective blockade denial of entry was not in order provided the Kamerun was neutral as respects cargo and passengers as well as registry.

Denied in Insurrections

The real question arises out of the law of visit and search. The right of a government to stop and search neutral merchantmen on the high seas is accorded to any belligerent. It has in modern history been denied, however, in instances of "insurrection or local disturbances." Thus Spain's right, and the validity of Germany's protest against the visit and search of the Kamerun turns on whether or not a state of war exists in Spain, or whether it is merely a localized insurrection.

Some light on the question is shed by a previous incident in the present Spanish rebellion.

It will be recalled that on Aug. 7 the American passenger liner Excambion was stopped on the high seas by a shot from a Spanish submarine and subjected to visit and search. On establishing its neutral identity and intention, the Excambion was permitted to proceed.

No Protest by U. S.

The two incidents, in so far as the law of visit and search is concerned, are identical under international law. In each case a belligerent warship required a neutral merchantman to submit to visit and search. The United States made no protest.

Germany has delivered a virtual ultimatum which has immeasurably increased the tension of war-threatened Europe, and which has postponed achievement of the neutrality agreement which France is so earnestly seeking to bring about.

Spain's rights in this case derive from the fact that the nations of the world have for centuries accepted it as the absolute right of any belligerent to visit and search any neutral vessel on the high seas or within the territorial waters of the belligerents.

Right of Search Accepted

This right of a belligerent has at times in history been questioned, but in practice it has been accepted. During the World War, it will be recalled that belligerents on both sides constantly stopped neutral merchant vessels and subjected them to search. If they were found to be violating their neutral status, they have been seized.

The right springs from the more basic right of a belligerent to stop whenever possible the shipping of supplies to its enemy. In order to do this effectively it must be able to determine whether or not a ship flying a neutral flag is neutral or is carrying munitions of war to the enemy. If such is the case, that portion at least of the cargo intended for the enemy is subject to capture. Further, it is a common practice for a merchant ship of a belligerent country to sail under the guise of a neutral flag. In such case the belligerent must be able to determine the facts.

Warning Shot Given

The accepted practice in accomplishing this is for the warship of a belligerent to fire a shot across the bows of the merchantmen. That is the recognized signal requiring it to stop and submit to visit and search. This formality having been observed, the warship has the right to send a searching party aboard the merchant vessel. If the ship and its cargo are found to be neutral it must, of course, be permitted to proceed on its way.

So far as can be determined this procedure was complied with in the case of the Kamerun. She was stopped on the high seas. She was not seized. She was merely subjected to visit and search in accordance with the recognized practice in time of war.

Great Britain is reported to have announced its intention to deny this right to the Spanish government. Yet Britain has throughout modern history been one of the most insistent of all nations on the right of a belligerent to visit and search neutral merchant ships. The United States has equally upheld this right, particularly during the American civil war.

Right Defended by Britain

Before it entered the World War the United States protested against the extent of Britain's interpretation of the rules of contraband and also against the British practice of requiring neutral merchant ships, including American, to put in to a British port to be searched. But the United States did not question the basic right of British warships to visit and search American vesseds to determine whether they and their cargoes were actually neutral in character.

For Britain or the United States, or any other major power, to deny this right to the Spanish government would be to deny a practice which they themselves have employed when at war. It would also be establishing a precedent which would act to the disadvantage of any sea power when at some future time engaged in war.

Point of Disagreement

If there is any point on which international law is absolute it is on this right of a belligerent to visit and search a neutral vessel on the high seas. Where there is disagreement is on whether this right continues when the merchantman is being convoyed by a warship of the same neutral power. Continental European powers have for two centuries attempted to establish such immunity.

Shortly before the World War Britain was prepared to concede this right, but never did so, and during the World War denied it. The most cited instance occurred when the Netherlands proposed to convoy Dutch merchant ships to Dutch colonies in the Far East. Britain refused to recognize the right and subjected the convoy to search.

The fact that the present trouble in Spain partakes of the character of a civil war and not an international war does not, so far as can be determined here, restrict the right of the Spanish government. In fact if there is any difference it would tend to restrict the right of the rebels to enjoy this privilege while not so restricting the right of the established government.

Neutral merchantmen submitted to visit and search by United States warships during the American Civil War. They also submitted to such procedure by the commerce raiders of the confederacy, although there were, of course, fewer such incidents due to the paucity of Confederate warships on the high seas.

Territorial Waters

Also the distance of the ship from the Spanish coast is immaterial. William Edward Hall, recognized authority on international law, says in his textbook on the subject (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1924):

"All neutral mercantile vessels are subject to visit on the high seas, and within the territorial waters of the belligerent or his enemy."

L. Oppenheim, another recognized authority, adds in his textbook (Longmans, Green and Co., London. 1926):

"Whether the part of the open sea in which a belligerent man-of-war meets with a neutral merchantman is near or far away from that part of the world where hostilities are actually taking place, makes no difference, so long as there is suspicion against the vessel."

Thus the right to visit and search on the high seas is apparently absolute. It is even more so if the ship is within the territorial waters of the belligerent, although there is some difference of opinion as to how far the sovereignty of a state extends out into the ocean. The most generally accepted rule has been the three-mile limit. But during prohibition days in the United States the Washington government insisted that sovereignty extended 12 miles out at sea.

Oppenheim defines the procedure to be adopted as follows:

"The order for stopping can be given by firing one or two blank cartridges from the so-called affirming gun, and, if necessary, by firing a shot across the bows of the neutral vessel. If, nevertheless, the vessel does not bring to, the man-of-war is justified in using force to compel her to bring to."

As to the right, Hall leaves little doubt, stating,

"All neutral merchant vessels are subject to visit upon the high seas, and within the territorial waters of the belligerent or his enemy."

Not Affected by Rebellion

Judging from these authorities on international law and from the apparent facts in the case of the Kamerun it would appear that Germany is protesting against the exercise of a legitimate right by a sovereign state. The fact that a rebellion is in progress against a sovereign state does not affect its sovereignty. The United States continued to be a sovereign state for the duration of its own civil war.

The dispatch of German warships to Spanish waters to enforce the dictum against the visit and search of German merchantmen would further indicate a determination to deny a sovereign right of a belligerent to the Spanish government. While the use of such warships to convoy German merchantmen would give the ships so convoyed immunity according to the continental version of international law, it would not give such immunity if British precedent is to be considered the criterion.

Britain herself, having denied immunity to convoy during the World War, could not consistently insist on such immunity for her own merchant shipping in the present case if attended by convoy.

Does War Exist?

The only ground on which Germany, or Britain, for that matter, or any other nation can deny to the Spanish government the right of visit and search is that war does not exist. This, according to the latest dispatches from London, is now the official British contention. And yet Britain has by the very act of declaring an embargo on arms shipments to either Spanish faction tacitly recognized the existence of war.

Germany also would appear to recognize the existence of war in the reported act of German naval officers in visiting and paying their respects to Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the Spanish rebel forces. To deny the existence of war while at the same time recognizing the rebel authorities constitutes an apparent inconsisency.

The United States, in not protesting the Excambion incident, assumed that the Spanish warship was acting within its rights as the commissioned warship of a belligerent power.

All Save Nicaragua Ready to Meet Dec. 1

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Aug. 22

THE Argentine Government announced yesterday all American countries, with the exception of Nicaragua, had approved Dec. 1 as the opening date of a Pan-American peace conference, called by President Roosevelt of the United States. The conference is to be held in Buenos Aires. Nicaragua was expected to accept the date momentarily.

Ethiopian War Cuts Italy's Scale of Living

(Continued from Page 1)

to Signor Cianetti, "the difficulties have not been overcome yet."

Opposed to Inflation

A general rise of pay is therefore considered impossible by the Fascist Government, the speaker said, since it might lead to inflation. Until now, the Italian authorities have tried to prevent a rise of prices and they have fought stubbornly against the devaluation of the lira.

The currency has, however, gone down by about 10 per cent officially and by 30 per cent in all transactions for foreign tourists. But this latter devaluation remains as in Germany only temporary, intended merely to attract into Italy foreign visitors.

Currency at Same Level

For the Italians the currency has practically remained at the same level as before, while prices have gone up an average of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The gradual increase of salaries by 10 per cent would tend to admit officially an equivalent devaluation of the lira.

Unrest has been recently reported to have been noted among orange growers of Sicily, but details of such a movement are very difficult to obtain in a country with a dictatorial régime.

Fruit growers of the south of Italy have been hit very hard by the régime of sanctions which closed to them all the foreign markets. Messina had been a supplier of oranges for all parts of Europe. During last winter and spring, only the frontiers of Austria, Hungary and Germany remained open for Sicily's oranges.

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Italy Promises Neutrality In Spanish Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

main members will be Maj. Emil Fey, representative of the Monarchist section of the Heimwehr, and Richard Steidl, who is known for his pro-German sympathies.

Those in close touch with Italian authorities, however, hinted that the Italian attitude is based on the belief that if strict neutrality is observed by European powers the Madrid government will soon be overthrown by the rebels.

The Italian note is considered satisfactory in both French and British circles in Rome, and diplomatic quarters believe the Italian reply will facilitate the negotiations in progress with other European governments, notably Germany.

Rebel Vanguard Reaches Outskirts of Loyal Toledo In Drive From South

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

PAMPLONA, Spain, Aug. 22—The vanguard of southern rebel troops has reached the outskirts of Toledo, 30 miles from Madrid, in the march toward a crucial battle for possession of the Spanish capital, Gen. Francisco Franco, commander-in-chief, reported today.

This indicated Fascist armies, inaugurating the "big push" in efforts to overthrow the Socialist government, had turned eastward 60 miles from Navalmoral.

The new position would place the southern troops directly below Madrid, with an unimpeded road to the capital if loyalists at Toledo could be dislodged.

Another March from North

Fascist columns marched also from the north, rebel headquarters here said, their advance heralded by the roar of artillery and preceded by aerial bombardment of loyalist positions.

A new offensive on the contested San Sebastian front also was under way.

Rebel officers emphasized, however, that the march would not be a frenzied dash. Troops halted frequently to consolidate positions and map the strategy of the attack.

Three columns already in the Guadarramas, north of Madrid, rebel leaders said, comprised the spearhead of attack from that sector.

Fascist forces in the north alone were numbered at 200,000. The southern army included Moroccan native troops, estimated to number 8000 to 12,000, in addition to thousands of regular army forces.

Gen. Milan Astray, founder of the Spanish Foreign Legion, reviewed 2000 tassel-capped fighters, the frontal force for southern marchers.

New Moroccan Battalion

A fresh Moroccan battalion reached northern Burgos, and the rebel junta shifted its headquarters from there to Valladolid to speed direction of the campaign.

The Coruna rebel radio station broadcast that the previously loyal garrison of southern Malaga had revolted and that furious battle was in progress in the streets.

(The Lisbon, Portugal, Radio Club broadcast that Spanish rebels reported 15 French warplanes, flying their own colors, had bombarded Navalperal in the Guadarrama mountains and other rebel strongholds.

(The Radio Club asserted it had learned officially that rebels intended to protest the asserted bombardment in a strong notification to all nations in Europe.)

$13,000,000 From Russia

About 200,000,000 francs (approximately $13,000,000) was donated by citizens of Soviet Russia to the cause of the Socialists - Communist Spanish Loyalists, it was disclosed yesterday.

This became known publicly when the Loyalist Premier, Jose Giral Pereira, thanked Michael Koldzov, editor of the Russian newspaper Pravda, for the sympathy of the Russian people.

(Pravda is the official organ of the Russian Communist Party).

Whether the sum contributed by Russians had been actually transferred to the Loyalist coffers was not made known, but the Spanish Premier mentioned the figure in his address of thanks.

Cargo of Mexican Arms Loaded on Spanish Liner

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Aug. 22 (AP)—A heavy cargo of war materials was loaded last night on the Spanish liner Magallanes amid ominous rumors it would never reach loyal Spanish government forces.

Fascist sympathizers here said the ship and its freight of Mexican arms and munitions would be fair game for rebel bombing planes.

They declared it almost certainly would be sunk even if 44 cruise passengers remained aboard. The passengers, all from Catalan, Spain, however, were ordered off by the Madrid government. They will be sent home through New York.

The armaments came in two trainloads—39 cars in all—from Mexico City. They were taken directly to the dock alongside the liner and loading operations were started immediately.

It was believed the ship would sail as soon as the war materials were loaded.

London Urges Clearing Of Airplane Incident

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The British government today made urgent representations to Berlin and Madrid to clear up the airplane incident and bring Germany into the fold of a nonintervention agreement, it was authoritatively stated.

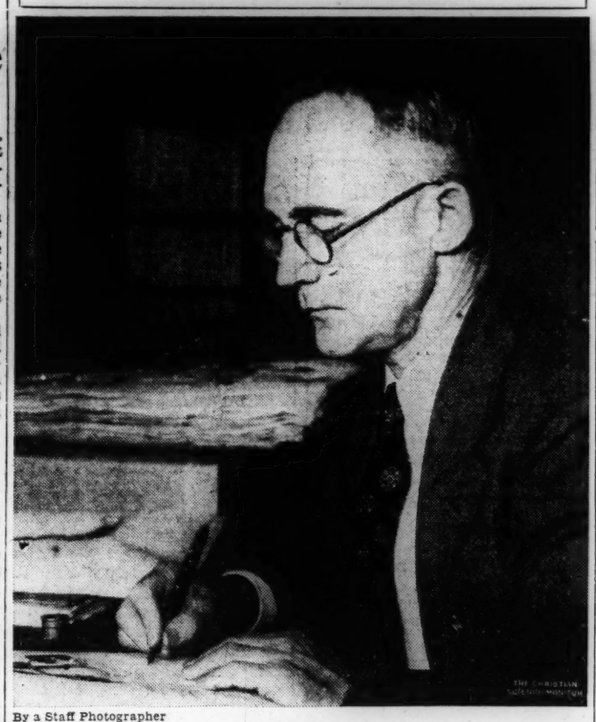
The Hitler government has demanded return of a sequestered airplane from the Madrid government as well as apologies for the Kamerun incident before considering any neutrality pact.

Chile Honors Californian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—Dr. John W. Gilmore of the University of California's college of agriculture has been elected to honorary membership in the faculty of the University of Chile, in recognition of his services to the Chilean Government in its agricultural program. He has been assisting in a survey of agricultural lands.

Knows Plants Like Friends



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. E. D. Merrill

Supervisor of the Arnold Arboretum and Administrator of Harvard's Botanical Collections

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

belief is expressed that once Toledo falls, it will be clear sailing to Madrid.

At Dawn the northern rebel forces that have been lodged in the Guadarrama mountains for weeks start moving toward Madrid. This announcement is made by the Associated Press, which received its information from a courier to the French frontier. Three rebel columns, including General Franco's imported Moorish troops that were squeezed through from the south, are the attackers. Madrid's zero hour, which has struck many times, appears about to strike in earnest.

The Fascists meanwhile continue their week-long shelling of San Sebastian and Irun.

President—Playing Shrewd Politics?

President Roosevelt appeared to leave the hustings to his major opponent, Governor Landon, Republican presidential candidate. As Governor Landon came East to open his campaign with an address at his birthplace, West Middlesex, Penna., President Roosevelt said he would have none of politics—that is, until October. Too busy with affairs of state, drought and the like, to work on political speeches he explains. Some there are bound to be who will insist the President may be playing very shrewd politics. To appear before the nation as so preoccupied with saving it from floods, droughts and the dogs of war that he takes no heed for his political future—that, indeed, might be the most superb strategy.

Women Still Work 12-Hour Day, British Factory Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An increase in industrial activity in Britain during 1935, but also disclosure that in some industries women and children are still being worked a 12-hour day, were highlights of the annual report of the chief inspector of factories, recently made public here.

The report also recorded a small increase in industrial accidents proportional to the increase in activity. However, a comparison with the accident record of 10 years previous, when the number of employed was almost identical, showed a decline of 20 per cent in the acccident rate.

The report deals with all industries, except mining and railways.

Increased Hours

Miss Emily Slocock, superintending inspector, dealing in the report with hours of employment, states that there is a tendency to increase the hours of work of women and young persons in many industries. Although generally 47 or 48 hours are regarded as a normal working week, there have been cases where employers, in order to attract workers, especially skilled ones, have reduced the working week to 42 or 43 hours. But there are others who, in times of pressure, persist in working to full legal limits on five days and five hours on Saturdays, making a working week of 55-57½ hours.

Two interesting cases are given where the longer hours resulted in a decrease of production and a consequent reversion to shorter hours. A large firm, to meet a sudden rush of orders, worked to full legal limits and also employed men on day and night shifts, including Sundays. The whole staff became so fatigued that loss of production was evident. It was decided to extend the factory and to subcontract part of the work, and to try for three weeks working only normal hours. The revival of activity and gain in efficiency were far beyond expectations.

Short Hours Best

In a second case the output was found to be greater when work ceased at 7 p. m. than when continued till 8 p. m. This was when, owing to a shortage of labor, about 70 girls were employed on skilled artistic work painting lamp shades. It is not generally known that although there is still so much unemployment, there are trades in which a 12-hour day is the usual thing. This is so in the bakelite molding industry where men on the molding presses, and women and girls on polishing and finishing, work a 12-hour day. One firm was found by Miss Slocock in which 200 persons were employed, including girls of 14 and 15, working for the last three years from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and on Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. or 4 p. m., according to pressure.

Another case was found where women and girls over 16 had been working for more than three months on power presses making domestic hardware for 60 hours weekly. A distressing fact is that these long hours are worked by the least physically fit portion of the industrial population. The best workers the report points out are taken on by the best employers and the weakest drift to the factories with the longest hours and worst conditions.

New Peace Effort Based on Nations —Not on States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—At the Third International Congress of Nationalists, gathered at the Festival Hall of the Nobel Institute in Oslo recently, an Academy for the Rights of Nations was solemnly founded.

Hans K. E. L. Keller, lawyer and writer, who holds doctorates from both French and German universities, was unanimously elected as the first president of the academy.

Whereas the so-called law of nations of today formulates legal relations between states and considers the world state as being the ideal peace organization, the new academy seeks a peace order founded on the nations themselves. It proceeds on the theory that nationality, being naturally limited, offers more stable peace guarantees than the state which is not logically limited, its frontiers being merely defined by power.

A project for League of Nations reform in the spirit of the new academy—i. e., proposing to transform the League of Nations from a congress of states into a congress of nations, has already been submitted by Dr. Keller to the Second International Congress of Nationalists which gathered in London last year. The problem of League of Nations reform being now timely, this project has met with widespread interest in Oslo.

The academy is organized to provide an example of the congress of nations, since the number of members of each of its national committees is proportioned according to total national population, including the "minorities" living under foreign sovereignty.

FCC Wins Fight to Ban False Ads on Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

urged over the radio which would have resulted "in actual harm to the health of the persons" taking them.

Earlier testimony has shown that one preparation was represented as able to reduce weight and contains a powerful drug, desiccated thyroid. The Federal Trade Commission has been fighting this preparation since 1929, on the ground that it endangers life. Interstate mail and newspaper advertising has now been blocked.

"Substantially all of the 40 program continuities brought in question contained false or misleading material,' the FCC report states.

The commission states it "experienced difficulty in reaching a determination upon this application" (for a license renewal). Like the other 21 radio stations, however, KNX was finally spared on the ground that it has now dropped objectionable programs, that it has promised to be good, and that it has performed certain services to the community.

In effect, KNX has served its purpose as an object lesson for the radio world, and the process of cleansing the ether channels is about complete.

Harvard Man Has Easy Task Naming 121 Year Old Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 22 — Naming Philippine flora is easy—if you're an expert, and Dr. E. D. Merrill, supervisor of the Arnold Arboretum and administrator of Harvard University's botanical collections, apparently is just such an expert.

Only this week he demonstrated his knowledge when he named at sight more than 300 specimens of more than a century-old Philippine plants sent to the Arboretum for identification.

The story of these specimens goes back to 1815, when the brig Rurik was sent on a botanical expedition around the world by the Romanoffs. Chief botanist on the trip was Adelbert von Chamisso—who, to the sorrow of botanists, has become more widely known as an author and has been remembered for his classic tale of the man who sold his shadow.

Collected for Three Years

For more than three years von Chamisso industriously collected plants in South America, the west coast of North America, from California to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, Hawaii, the Philippines, and other then remote parts of the world.

Upon his return to Europe, von Chamisso spent ten years in Berlin, in an extensive study of his collections. Part of his gatherings, however, was sent to the Royal Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, where a considerable number of specimens remained unstudied, unnamed.

It was when this collection was recently "located" by the director of the Principal Botanic Garden at Leningrad, that the 300 Philippine specimens were sent to the Arboretum for identification.

When Dr. Merrill opened the bulky package, he smiled. "This is easy," he said. "You know, I spent 22 years in the Philippines."

On each of the blotters on which the specimens were placed, Dr. Merrill wrote the necessary data just as fast as he could write.

During his stay in the Philppines, Dr. Merrill worked for the Government. He made his headquarters in Manila, from which he made periodical trips all over the islands, gathering information, data and specimens that formed the basis for his voluminous knowledge of botany. Of the 250,000 known species of flora, Dr. Merrill said that he had a working knowledge of more than 15,000.

Just Like Knowing a Friend

According to Dr. Merrill, there is really nothing difficult about recognizing plants.

"It is just like recognizing friends," he said. "Sometimes you remember their names, sometimes you don't. But once you have learned what to call them, you never forget."

Identification of plants comes under the heading of everyday occurrences at the Arboretum. Packages come from all over the world. In this work the Arboretum's large library comprising approximately 43,000 volumes besides magazines and pamphlets, is an invaluable aid. It is said to be one of the largest botanical libraries in America.

Markets Decision For Australians

(Continued from Page 1)

two camps over the issue and the whole controversy goes beyond it to the financial and economic relationship between the Commonwealth and its component parts. Fundamentally the smaller states, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania declare that the Commonwealth is taking to itself powers which are robbing them of their economic autonomy, and that its swallowing of interstate trade control is but part of a tendency which is threatening their financial security.

States Divided

Tasmania and Western Australia stood behind Mr. James and retained counsel to appear for them before the Privy Council. South Australia was also at one stage prepared to make up a bloc against the Commonwealth, but did not bother to go further when it learned that the other two dissatisfied states were going to London with Mr. James.

There is now nothing to prevent the voluntary organization of any industry to effect orderly marketing, but it is doubtful whether such a system would work indefinitely without the sanction of law.

For this reason the next move by the Federal Government will be to hold a nationwide referendum for an amendment of the Constitution. Parliament will probably be summoned early.

A constitutional amendment requires first the assent of the majority of states and then a majority of electors. Momentous decisions will have to be made at a Premiers' Conference before the Federal Parliament meets. The states will have to decide once and for all whether the Commonwealth is to have the power to control marketing. Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria will agree, but this will be the supreme opportunity for which the other three states have been waiting.

Gain for Small States

There are other vital claims which they have been waiting to press for a long time. There is thus every likelihood that if South Australia stands in with Tasmania and Western Australia, they will make things uncomfortable for the Federal Government.

Steps were taken at a Premiers' Conference last year to frame a new section 92, but action was deferred pending the result of the James appeal. Now that the Privy Council has swung the scale in favor of the disgruntled states, they are not likely to let the advantage slip easily.

Appreciating the urgency of the situation, there is a chance that the Federal Government will go straight to the country without first consulting Premiers. If it does, it might incur the hostility of electors who are notoriously averse to altering the Constitution. Since Federation seven referendums have been held involving 17 amendments to the Constitution and all except three have been rejected.

Ancient Egyptian Crop Is Urged for Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 22 (AP)—T. J. Brooks, assistant commissioner of agriculture, says he believes Florida could "revolutionize" the textile industry by growing ramie, a plant from which cloth was made in ancient Egypt 4000 years ago.

The fibers could be used for dresses, stockings, suits and even awnings, Mr. Brooks said. It would grow well in the everglades as well as in other sections of the state, he added.

Mr. Brooks said other plants Florida could grow to advantage are Grohoma, a good feed for livestock; Sansevieria, another plant whose fibers will weave into fine or heavy cloth; sisal, used in making twine, and flax for linens.

Labor Leaders Confer On Remington Strike

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—A special meeting of the Syracuse Federation of Labor "to consider the Remington Rand strike situation" held the center of interest today after a series of fast-breaking developments which were marked by five arrests, two fire alarms at the Rand plant and a new legal move by the strikers against the company.

Labor federation leaders indicated that plans would be made at today's meeting for a mass demonstration of Syracuse union members during the State Federation of Labor convention here next week. Last Sunday the union leaders tabled a proposal for a general strike or one-day holiday in sympathy with the Remington Rand strikers after an international union refused to permit its members to leave their jobs.

President Defers Politics Till Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

ministrator; Robert Fechner, CCC director; H. H. Bennett of the soil erosion service; and a representative of the reclamation bureau.

He said he expected to contact the Great Plains Drought Committee either in Bismarck or Pierre.

Flow of Money Satisfies

Mr. Farley arrived shortly after 6 p. m. (E. D. T.) and said the conference with the President would touch on party finances as well as the general political situation.

Mr. Morgenthau said he was not prepared to quote figures on how money was coming in, but he said the flow was satisfactory.

Mr. Farley, who obtained leave of absence as postmaster general to give full time to conducting the Democratic drive, said he thought that once the President did plunge into the battle, he likely would duplicate his 1932 coast-to-coast tour.

Lawrence W. Robert Jr., secretary, and Charles Michaelson, publicity director of the National Committee, also came up to sit in on the parley.

Mr. Farley was prepared to pass along reports received daily at New York headquarters from state Democratic leaders brought in to discuss campaign strategy.

Hard Fight in Ohio

One of the state chieftains, Charles Sawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, Democratic national committeeman, dropped in at Hyde Park and said he advised the President there would be a "hard fight" in Ohio. He added that "the trend today is toward Roosevelt," and said he had asked the President to speak in Ohio late in the campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt's plans for his own political speeches were described by his aides as nebulous, although there were intimation in one quarter that the President might make half a dozen major addresses before November.

The drought state trip has been described by the President as nonpolitical and his lieutenants said no prepared speeches were planned. They said he might speak informally at the dedication of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Mo., and perhaps some time during the trip describe to the people what he saw of the drought damage and relief needs.

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Supreme Penalty Asked for 16 In Moscow's Trial

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—The death penalty for all 16 confessed conspirators against the Soviet Union was demanded today by Prosecutor Andrey J. Vishinsky.

His dramatic demands concluded arguments of the prosecution lasting more than three hours.

"The conspirators' only political program was murder," Mr. Vishinsky declared. Speaking rapidly, but without forensics, the prosecutor ran through the whole history of the case, and said he would take up the case of each prisoner separately.

Earlier, Fritz David, testifying, said he sat at the congress of the communist internationale in July, 1935, with a gun in his hand, waiting to shoot the Soviet leader.

"The chance did not come," he related, "because I sat far away from the platform and had no opportunity to get near Stalin. Secret police were in the same box with me."

High Soviet Leaders Implicated in Evidence At Conspiracy Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 22—One of the important effects of Leon Trotzky's implication in the alleged anti-Stalin conspiracy, as disclosed by defendants in the trial in progress here, is expected to be the "disruption" of Trotzky groups abroad. These are more numerous in some countries—notably in Spain—than Communists associated with the Comintern, or Communist International.

The 16 defendants in the first of a series of conspiracy trials gave their evidence willingly, even eagerly, as if anxious for martyrdom, with the single exceptfon of Ivan Smirnoff, leader of the remaining Trotzky opposition. The testimony seemed to reveal in fullest detail plans extending over four years for the assassination of several of the Soviet leaders, including Joseph Stalin, and the seizure of power for themselves.

All the defendants, except Smirnoff, declared that Trotzky was the inspirer of the plot, and that he sent repeated instructions and agents for the assassinations. Yesterday's testimony also implicated prominent leaders, who will now have to clear themselves if they are to remain in office.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Suggest stopping simple substitutions showing sure starts since such simplify solution; skip system stickers stimulate serious study. (Code arrangement shows that A is represented by the next letter, B; B is represented by skipping one letter and using D; C means skipping 2 letters and using F. For D the E is used; for E one letter is skipped; for F, two letters, and so on throughout the alphabet.)
2. False, Fause, Faust, Frust, Trust, Trest, Tress, Trets, Trots, roth, Truth.
3. 6x6—6, or 5x5+5.
4. WHOLE-SOME.
5. The Copy is T (the copyist).

A Home Town Boy Makes Good

Mrs. Mary Reed Baird
Nurse to Babe That Was to Be Presidential Nominee

Wide World; International
House Where Governor Landon Was Born

Governor Landon Making a Speech
Below—Boyhood Home of Governor in Conneautville, Penna.

Anti-German Riot Staged on Bremen At New York Pier

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Demonstrators protesting against the German Government's Spanish policy precipitated disorder on the Bremen today. Twelve persons were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

The 12 anti-Nazi demonstrators said in police court they believed one of their friends, a girl, went to sea on the German liner.

Allan Taub, an attorney for the International Labor Defense, said the eight girl prisoners he was defending had assured him a ninth girl was "detained on the vessel." Mr. Taub asserted he had asked Deputy Police Inspector Louis Shilling about the girl, but that the inspector had replied: "If there is another girl on the boat, she will be tried by the German court. She is entirely out of our jurisdiction."

Magistrate Henry H. Curran paroled the 12 prisoners in the custody of their attorneys for a hearing next Thursday.

The outbreak was the second involving the Bremen in little more than a year. One man was shot and scores injured in July, 1935, after the Nazi flag was torn from the liner's bow and tossed into the Hudson river.

An estimated 150 demonstrators, many dressed in evening clothes, quietly boarded the liner more than an hour before it was due to sail. As if on a pre-arranged signal, they began shouting exhortations against the Nazi Government, unfurling banners lettered:

"Down with Nazi intervention in Spain!"

Pier policemen and crew members rushed the invaders. Fists and deck chairs flew, while hundreds of passengers and their friends looked on.

The demonstrators, many of them women, doffed outer wraps and disclosed white sweat shirts bearing red letters forming such sentences as "End Nazi War Movements," and "Free Simpson."

Lawrence Simpson, an American seaman, allegedly was imprisoned by the Nazis more than a year ago after his removal from the Manhattan in Hamburg.

The demonstrators marched through the ship, passing out handbills. Several girls fastened themselves with chains to the railings of the first-class deck. The crew chopped the chains with axes.

Police arrived in response to a riot call, and the outbreak was quelled quickly.

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Landon's Home Town Speech Marks Real Campaign Start

(Continued from Page 1)

paign address was delivered before a crowd whose size was difficult to estimate, but was computed as not far from 100,000. Two more main speeches remain on this trip at which the Republican candidate can make concrete declarations on great issues.

Within its framework as a broad oration on the American system, the West Middlesex speech was clear, crisp, and in its written form eloquent. The high spot came when Governor Landon said:

No System Is Perfect

"We know there are many wrongs to right. Only the misguided will claim that this system is perfect or that all its results are desirable. We do not contend that individual effort can of itself overcome many of the handicaps placed on great numbers of individuals by the workings of our industrial civilization. The record proves, however, that our system gives the most personal liberty to human beings and offers on the whole the highest possible standard of life to the greatest numbers.

Governor Landon declared that freedom and security are both possible, saying:

Let Us Preserve Freedom

"Let us not abandon our determination to win security and abundance without sacrificing any of our precious heritage of freedom." New wants, new needs of people who are still underpaid, neglected, underfed or unemployed, point the way, said Governor Landon, to continued expansion of industrial production.

While the West Middlesex speech was made up of precisely the arguments heard from Former President Hoover both during his administration and in his book, "The Challenge to Liberty," Governor Landon sought to balance his views with the western progressivism with which he has been affiliated.

Attacks Special Privilege

For example, he slashingly attacked monopoly and special privilege, and defined a large role for Government—perhaps a larger role than has ordinarily been recognized by Republicans in the past. His definition of Government's job was:

"Government must always be on the alert to repress violence and fraud, to terminate special privilege and unfair practices, to protect the every-day American in carrying on projects that are beyond the scope of private enterprise. Government power must always be used unflinchingly to correct the abuses and inequalities which admittedly exist.

The last sentence may be very broadly interpreted to bring Government into many fields formerly occupied by private enterprise.

Upholds Local Government

But Governor Landon added:

"I am, however, against the transfer to Washington of any power which can be sanely and efficiently administered by state and local government."

The candidate's most striking phrase came at the end when he defined the choice before the country as:

"The choice between the pig in the poke policies of the present administration and those American institutions under which we have enjoyed more liberty and attained a higher standard of living than any other people in the world."

Under Clouded Skies

Governor Landon's speech was set under clouded skies. Thunder storms had swept Mercer County since dawn, but had not prevented the great throng from assembling under the lofty oaks at Tam 'Shanter Golf club. Hogback Run, adjoining the scene, was not the drywash it appeared last night, and it was fortunate the speaking platform was covered.

The candidate's special train made a leisurely progress across Ohio this morning, and arrived at West Middlesex not long before the scheduled hour of the speech. Governor Landon planned after the rally to call on his old nurse and other childhood friends in West Middlesex, and had a crowded schedule of visits with Republican leaders.

This eastern swing is expected to reveal whether Governor Landon intends to wage a slashing, explicit battle for the Presidency or will remain in the noncommittal "front porch" attitude which has thus far been his practice, while associates like John D. M. Hamilton, the national chairman, and Col. Frank Knox, the Vice-Presidential nominee stump the country.

This particular trip not only will indicate the kind of campaign Governor Landon will conduct but will permit his direct appearance before large groups of voters. The three major speeches of the swing will be in West Middlesex, Chautauqua, N. Y., and Buffalo. In these two states dwell voters whose franchises control almost one sixth of the 531 votes in the electoral college. Ohio raises the total further. Within 100 miles of this leafy village, live some 6,000,000 persons, or more than within like radius of Chicago.

Takes in Big Cities

The area includes such teeming industrial centers as Pittsburgh and Oil City, Penna., and Youngstown, Akron, Canton, and Cleveland, Ohio as well as scores of thickley scattered smaller communities.

Most of these are now bustling with long-awaited prosperity. New Castle, Penna., where the Landon headquarters for the weekend have been set up, is the tin plate capital of the world. Its factories are humming with business, much of which is attributable to the beer can—an indirect product of the administration's repeal of the prohibition amendments.

The steel mills in Pittsburgh and Youngstown are doing well, and the various ventures of the Mellon family seem to be flourishing beyond anything seen since Coolidge days. Although large numbers of people remain on relief, industrial production it at a high peak.

Doubt as to Political Effects

What the political effects of this re-employment—and reappearance of dividends—will be is a matter of much dispute. One individual, who approached four Washington correspondents on the train from Pittsburgh yesterday, said he was a Republican county chairman and that the new industrial activity would give President Roosevelt huge majorities in this whole region.

Asked what he would do about it, he replied:

"Shut down all the mills until after the election."

Other reports are that the brisk industrial activity helps the Republican cause. People not on relief no longer owe their subsistence to the Washington Administration. Renewed prosperity is also believed to produce renewed conservatism, reaction from experimentation and the politics of desperation which assisted in electing President Roosevelt in 1932.

Has Shown Democratic Trend

As recently as 1934 and 1935, however, Democratic candidates were being elected in this area. Even West Middlesex, with a registered vote of around 1000, shows a 50 per cent Democratic registration as against about one fifth in the old days. It elected the county Democratic slate last year, and leaders are confident the town will go for the New Deal in 1936—thus matching President Roosevelt's birthplace, Hyde Park, N. Y., which is safely Republican.

Indeed, there has been a great debate in West Middlesex whether local pride or politics should dominate, and Democrats were urged to remove pictures of President Roosevelt from public display. Some did and some did not, although this observer's necessarily cursory examination revealed no Roosevelt pictures. But a good deal of local heat has been engendered.

The town is in the congressional district of Rep. Dennis J. Driscoll (D.) who was instrumental in uncovering the "fake telegram" charges during the fight over the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill. Many of the disputed telegrams were sent from offices near here. A stiff fight is now being made against Mr. Driscoll, allegedly with the backing of the powerful utility interests. The contest is being linked with Governor Landon by New Deal supporters, who assert that the fact the Republican candidate comes to this particular area, to be introduced by Mr. Harvey Taylor, state chairman—an alleged Grundy appointee—ties him with reactionary interests. The charge is expected to attain wider currency later.

But, of course, the real reasons for bringing Governor Landon to this out-of-the-way spot were political convenience and political sentiment.

The Two Reasons

The convenience rests upon West Middlesex's strategic position in the center of a vast and critical population area. The sentiment is based upon the little gray clapboarded frame house on Main Street where Alfred M. Landon first saw the light of day.

This structure, still the Methodist parsonage, is adorned with a huge identifying sign, and you can obtain admission by paying a 10-cent free. Inside, you see the tiny narrow downstairs room where the candidate was born, the Bible and hymn book used by his grandfather, the Rev. William Mossman, and the original record of the marriage of John M. Landon of Elba, Ohio, and Miss Annie Mossman of Sandy Lake, Penna., on May 12, 1886. What they do not tell you is that Governor Landon lived in West Middlesex for only the first 12 days, more or less, of his life.

Thereafter his mother left her father's roof to return to her husband in Elba, Ohio, near Marietta, where Gov. Landon grew up. The Landon family neighborhood, since revolutionary times, was at Conneautville, Penna., some 60 miles to the north.

Thomas Landon, who fought in the Revolutionary War, had a land grant there. His son John fought in the War of 1812. This John's son, Manual, lived on the family acres, and was father to John M. Landon, who now lives in Independence and Topeka, Kan., and is father of Alfred M. Landon.

The Rev. William Mossman, whose assignment from the Methodist Episcopal Conference happened to place him in West Middlesex in '87, happened also to preach in Conneautville, where his daughter Annie met John Landon. Shortly after Alfred's birth, the Rev. Mr. Mossman returned to Greenville, Penna., where young Alfred often visited.

During the present trip Conneautville and Greenville are both being visited.

The West Middlesex speech was delivered on the grounds of a private golf course two miles north of town. Elaborate arrangements were needed to shuttle enormous streams of traffic and two score special trains to the village. A county fair asmosphere pervaded the scene—it is fair time anyway in every little community anywhere around.

Soda pop stands lined the roadside of most every cow pasture and corn field, and marred the front lawns of houses in the village. Upon the golf course, the aluminum painted water tanks of 6000 gallons each of mixed water and ice relieved thirsts under the hot sun.

A big pine platform, covered with bunting, was provided for the candidate, distinguished guests, press corps and photographers.

The audience just stood or sat. Rolling wooded and cultivated hills stretched away into the late August haze.

The drought had not been terribly bad here, many crops still looked green.

Black hatted, bearded Amish farmers cultivate many of these rich acres. Agriculture here is varied and specialized, little dependent on AAA and the industrial workers—all the scores of thousands of them would have had to stay home and work if it hadn't been Saturday afternoon.

Lamont Minimizes War Fear, Says Europe Desires Peace

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont, one of the senior partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., expressed confidence yesterday that Europe would solve her present political problems amicably and that there would be no "great war."

The banker has just returned from a three-month trip abroad. He gave his opinion on the prospects for open international conflict in an interview in the Morgan banking office.

"Everybody has been asking me about war in Europe," he said. "I have no first-hand knowledge, but in the three weeks I spent in England and France the people struck me as far less apprehensive than many Americans are of an early outbreak of war in Europe."

Many Problems Remain

Mr. Lamont said he would not want to minimize the "immense difficulties" facing the world, yet he felt there was no justification for concluding that they would lead to armed conflict.

Concerning the civil war in Spain, he described the situation as "far too clouded to enable anyone to speak with real knowledge of what is going on."

"Just now and for a long time the struggle is bound to be a source of great anxiety to all Europe," he added.

People Oppose War

But, he said, "it is clear that 95 per cent of the people of every nation of Europe do not want to fight. They look on war with abhorrence and dread, just as we do.

"Every sane man now realizes that in war everyone loses. Therefore, while it is true that in many directions democracy is selling at a heavy discount, nevertheless, I am one of those who believe that the men who rule the destinies of Europe will go very slowly in dragging their unwilling peoples into a major conflict."

He referred to the steadiness of London's money and investment markets as indicating an absence of war anxieties.

Mr. Lamont said indications were that Germany "is determined to keep away from serious trouble with Great Britain and France."

As to Russia, he said he believed the nation had no "provocative plans on the west or on the east."

Organized Labor Pictured as Curb On Speculation

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 (AP)—Jerome Davis, Yale University teacher, said Aug. 19 the "financial excesses" of the 1920 decade and the depression would have been avoided if labor had been more strongly organized.

"Strong labor organizations would have kept up wages, curbed profit and maintained consumer power," he told the 20th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

Mr. Davis declared that educational liberties were being "gradually whittled away" by laws interfering with teaching, by requiring instruction in the Constitution and expelling those whose religious scruples prevent them from saluting the flag, loyalty oaths, censorship of student papers and liberal clubs, dismissals of college professors, opposition to teachers' unions, especially in the South, and by blocking the freedom to hear the truth.

Mr. Davis urged the defeat of Governor Landon on grounds his "regime of economy in Kansas" had forced 444 rural schools to close and consolidate.

Bolivia Has No Seaport

Bolivia is the only country in South America without a seaport.

Germany Protests Russian-Spanish Radio Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 22—Germany has now made another official protest to the Spanish government and a first protest to Russia on account of incidents arising from the Spanish situation.

This time Germany complains of the "exasperating slander and war propaganda" against Germany and individual Germans which, it is alleged, is being conducted over the Spanish and Russian radio.

"Continuous Provocation"

Germany, it is indicated, does not intend to tolerate what the Völkische Beobachter, official government and party organ, calls the "continuous provocation from Jewish bolshevism and its systematic calumnies on Reichsführer Hitler and the Government."

"If Moscow and Madrid cannot behave like good-mannered civilized states, then the Bolshevik Jews must be taught manners in another way," the Beobachter adds.

Laid to Bolshevism

This "libelous radio propaganda"—which is not reproduced for the edification of the German public—is also cited as evidence that the Spanish government in Madrid has lost control of certain sections of the public administration.

The Spanish radio, Berlin avers, has now been seized by Bolshevik elements who are maligning Germany and its leaders on the air on every possible occasion.

Safety of Germans Involved

Germany's protest is not merely a matter of Germany, however, it is declared. National Socialist Germany can have no difficulty in exposing lies emanating from Moscow, Madrid and Barcelona and preventing these centers from transferring their own crimes on to the back of Germany.

But the security of German subjects still in Spain is involved. Before Germany signs the nonintervention pact "France's political ally, the Soviet Union, as well as Madrid, will have to show whether they are prepared to surrender this agitation."

Russia's Arms Described

Protests against Jewish-Bolshevik slanderous activities are supported in the press here by long descriptions of Soviet Russia's armed forces which are declared ready to embark on a new war on behalf of world revolution at any time.

Details and pictures of Russia's military and air strength have already been supplied, and today the press endeavors to reveal the Soviets' great naval power in the Baltic sea.

Soviets' Baltic Fleet

The whole German press carries an article originating from the Preussische Zeitung of Königsberg in East Prussia which declares that Soviet shipyards are working at the highest pressure and that the Soviet Baltic fleet has carried out extensive maneuvers and that many new ships have been built this year. Kronstadt is called the "Red Malta."

World Bolshevism is said to be preparing for the day on which, on orders from Joseph Stalin and the Comintern, it can sail out in the service of world revolution.

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Joe Cronin Starts Ruling Red Sox With Iron Hand; Ferrell Draws Suspension

By Edwin Rumill

The question, "What's wrong with the Red Sox?" was at least partly answered yesterday. In Yankee Stadium, while the Yanks were defeating the Bostonians, 4 to 1, in a regulation American League game, Wes Ferrell gave another display of his well-known temperament and Manager Joe Cronin announced that the veteran right-hander had been fined $1000 and suspended indefinitely.

The suspension and fine came after Ferrell had walked off the pitching mound during a Yankee rally in the sixth inning, without the permission of Cronin. The Red Sox manager ordered him back to the mound, but Ferrell continued his walk to the clubhouse, ignoring his pilot's command.

Cronin's action against Ferrell not only seems warranted, but long overdue. On at least one occasion, Ferrell has criticized his manager's strategy and playing ability in front of the entire club. That, and other displays of temperament were let pass by Cronin because he believed as late as a month ago that the Sox still had a chance to capture the runner-up position in the league standing, and he couldn't afford to lose any man-power.

However, even before the season started and before temperamental exhibitions by Ferrell or other players made it apparent that the team was going nowhere, Cronin should have ruled with an iron hand. It was the only chance he had to finish high in the race. Man-for-man, the Red Sox don't and never did compare with at least three other clubs in the circuit. Cronin's only chance to win a slice of first division money was to manage his high-salaried stars with force and diplomacy. Instead, the youthful skipper ruled in his natural, easy-going manner, and several players have taken advantage.

It is the belief of many that the suspension of Ferrell is only the beginning. Some suspect that the inner workings of the Sox will blow wide open before a new year has dawned and possibly before the current season has finished. Ferrell is not the only man to oppose Cronin, although it seemed inevitable that he would be the first to snap Joe's patience.

Ferrell's suspension indicates that Cronin's managerial tactics have changed. If that is true, more news should come out of the Red Sox clubhouse shortly.

By winning yesterday, the Yankees maintained their 12-game lead in the flag race. In other engagements, the Indians defeated the Browns, the Tigers triumphed over the White Sox and the Athletics beat Washington.

The Giants extended their victory streak in the National League to 10 straight, outscoring the Bees, 3 to 2. It is New York's longest winning streak in 20 years, and left it only one-half game behind the leading Cardinals, who lost yesterday to Pittsburgh.

The Cubs beat Cincinnati and stayed within three games of the Giants.

Carl Fischer In Park Final With Louis Wetherell

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—M. J. (Mike) McLaney of New Orleans strained a back muscle and then defaulted, sending stolid Carl Fischer of Detroit into the final round of the men's singles in the national public parks tennis tournament.

Fischer will meet Louis Wetherell of Los Angeles, who advanced to the finals after a tough five-set battle with grim MacNeill Smith of East St. Louis, Ill.

McLaney, favored over Fischer, was leading 3—1 in the first set, when he met with a mishap. The Louisiana star attempted to continue, but his best efforts were feeble, and he dropped 12 straight games before defaulting.

Smith won the first set, and then hung on tenaciously as Wetherell's fine work at the net gave him the upper hand. With Wetherell only one game from victory, the East St. Louisian put on a rally to take four straight games and the fourth set before succumbing, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0, 5—7, 6—2.

Detroit's colors were carried into finals of women's doubles by the defending champions, Constance O'Donovan and Mrs. Esther Politzer, whose smooth team play smothered the hard-driving Buffalo combination of Ethel Haas and Gertrude Raszeja, 6—2, 6—3.

Tiny Edna Smith and tall Irene David of Cleveland bar the Detroit team's way to another title. The Clevelanders marched through two matches in straight sets today to gain the championship round. They defeated Anna Koll and Lucy Mouledous, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—4, and Andree Russell and Mary Capa, Shaker Heights, Ohio, 6—1, 6—4.

"Mac" Smith, after finishing his singles match with Wetherell, teamed with Karl Kammann to complete a holdover doubles meeting with Joe Turski and Ed Nowak of Buffalo. Beginning yesterday's play at one set each, the Buffalo pair took two sets to win, 5—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Finals in the men's singles and women's doubles will be played today.

Rookie Batters Lead, But Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The rookie sensations who have been threatening to provide something new for the books by taking the major-league batting crowns their first year up, showed definite signs of collapsing this week.

Both Johnny Mize of the Cardinals and Roy Weatherly of the Indians fell way off their pace of the previous week, although still maintaining slim holds on the batting leadership of the National and American leagues, respectively.

While Earl Averill of the Indians and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, second and third in the American League, picked up considerable ground, Weatherly hit at only slightly over a .250 clip for the week to drop 12 percentage points to .387. Averill moved up to .383, and Gehrig, with a second point advance, hit .381. Standings of the leading 10 hitters in each league:

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Weatherly, Indians	84	235	48	91	.387
Averill, Indians	117	476	100	182	.383
Gehrig, Yankees	117	441	138	168	.381
Appling, White Sox	104	400	81	148	.370
Dickey, Yankees	88	345	86	126	.365
Sullivan, Indians	74	259	35	94	.364
Bell, Browns	120	475	81	172	.362
Gehringer, Tigers	119	495	120	177	.358
Walker, Tigers	99	402	74	141	.351
Radcliff, White Sox	105	463	97	161	.348

National League

Mize, Cardinals	87	273	58	102	.374
Medwick, Cardinals	115	475	84	173	.364
P. Waner, Pirates	110	433	72	156	.360
Demaree, Cubs	116	457	69	163	.357
Lombardi, Reds	89	273	30	94	.344
Jordan, Bees	99	391	62	131	.335
Suhr, Pirates	118	442	89	146	.330
Cuyler, Reds	108	436	75	144	.330
Herman, Cubs	115	478	77	156	.326
Camilli, Phillies	114	409	82	133	.325

Rhythm Gains Second Win in Yacht Races

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Pequot Yacht Club entry, Rhythm, sailed by John Abberly and John Middlebrook, gained its second victory in the star class Atlantic coast yachting championship yesterday and regained the lead in the series after the fourth race off Westhampton beach.

The central Long Island sound entry finished nearly two minutes ahead of the leader of the defenders from Moriches bay, Lewis A. Hallock's Tempest. Eddie Ketcham's Draco from Great South bay nosed out Rascal. Frank E. Campbell's western Long Island sound entry for third place.

With one race to go in the series, Rhythm had a total of 44 points to 43 for Tempest, Rascal and Harry Meislahn's Sunbeam were tied for third with 40 points. Valiant, David Steere's Nantucket sound entry, finished fifth, but was far behind the leaders with only 32 points. The other Nantucket yacht, John F. Kennedy's Flash 2d, was twelfth and wound up at the bottom of the standing.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	80	69	.537
Seattle	79	70	.530
San Diego	79	70	.530
Oakland	79	70	.530
Missions	75	74	.503
Los Angeles	75	74	.503
San Francisco	71	78	.477
Sacramento	58	91	.389

Results Aug. 21
Los Angeles 8, Portland 2.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 3.
San Diego 10, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 18, San Francisco 0.
Oakland 6, Missions 4.

Dr. Max Euwe Regains Lead in World Chess

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands regained the lead in the international chess masters' tournament yesterday, but close behind him were Reuben Fine of the United States and Mikhail Botvinnik of Russia.

Euwe drew with Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia in 19 moves while Botvinnik, who led yesterday, had a bye. Fine defeated E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany in 36 moves and tied with Botvinnik for second place.

Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba did not play his tenth-round game with Dr. Milan Vidmar of Yugoslavia because of the latter's indisposition. Capablanca, however, won his previously adjourned ninth-round contest with Samuel Reshevsky of the United States, who resigned without resuming play.

Fine end-game play by Dr. Emanuel Lasker of England gave him a victory over Sir George Thomas of England in 55 moves.

Dr. Alekhine overcame W. Winter with a French defense in 39 moves.

U. S. Track Team Makes Clean Sweep of Races

OSLO, Aug. 22 (AP)—America's touring Olympic track and field stars swept the three concluding races of the two-day international meet yesterday.

The team of Cornelius Johnson, Matthew Robinson, Al Fitch and John Woodruff won the 1000-meter event in the fast time of 1m. 53 1-10s., although no world record is listed for the event, the time is believed to be the fastest ever recorded.

Woodruff, who won the 400 meters yesterday, came back to take the 800-meter run in which he holds the Olympic title in 1m. 51.7s., while Robinson completed the sweep by winning the 100 meters in 10.4s.

Sweetser and Gerard Qualify

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Jess Sweetser, former American and British amateur champion, and Alick Gerard Jr., the eastern interscholastic titleholder, shared qualifying honors in the Maidstone Club invitation golf tournament yesterday with rounds of 75. T. Suffern Taller Jr., of New York and Newport, winner of the tourney last year, barely qualified for the match play in a six-way playoff for the last place after carding an 82. Other qualifiers included Eugene Homans at 77 and Dick Jones at 79, both former finalists with Bobby Jones in the national amateur, and James E. Robbins of Pine Valley, N. J., with an 81.

Indian Scout Wins

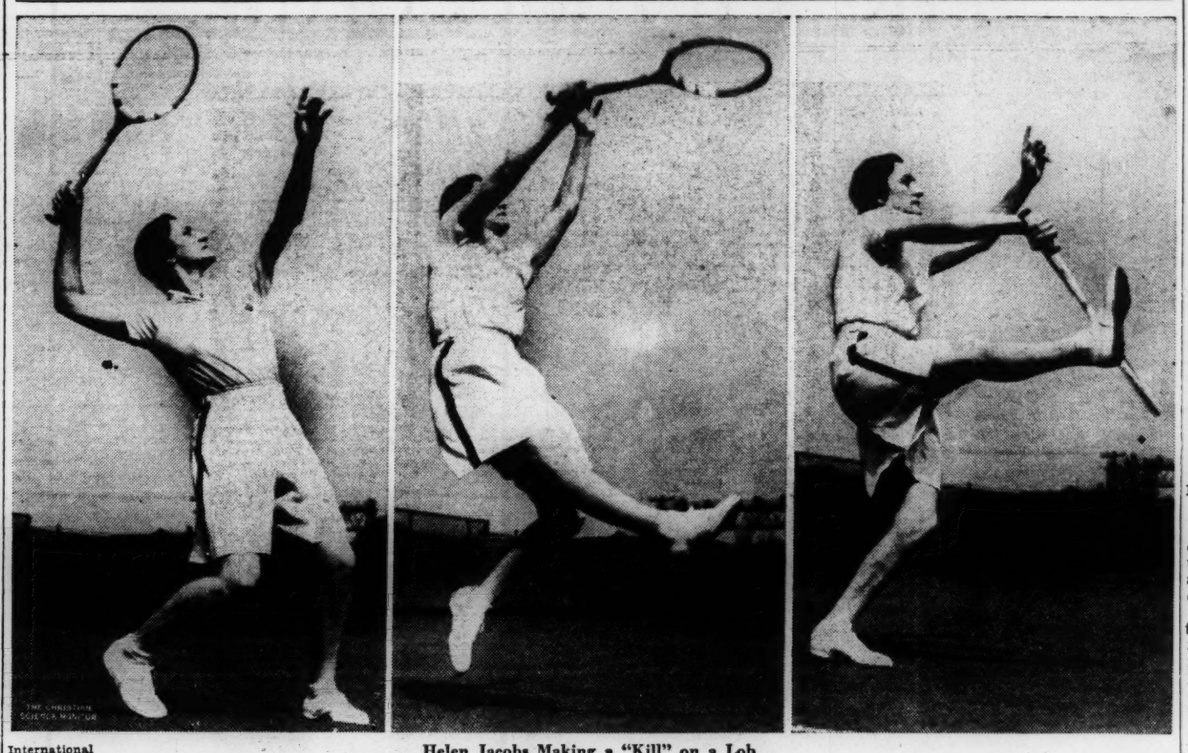
BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—The American yacht Indian Scout today won the Felca trophy offered by the Royal Swedish Yacht club in 2h. 36m. 6s. Vigri, the second American entry, finished eleventh.

Amusements

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
Katharine Hepburn
in
"Mary of Scotland"
Mon.—Tues.—Wed.—Thurs.
August 24—25—26—27

America's No. 1 Woman Tennis Player at Longwood Monday



International

Helen Jacobs Making a "Kill" on a Lob

In the Women's Doubles, Starting Next Week, Local Tennis Fans Have the Opportunity to Watch the New Wimbledon Champion, Miss Jacobs, In Company With Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Miss Jacobs Will Defend Her National Laurels in the Women's Doubles, and She Is Hopeful That Fred Perry, Wimbledon Men's Champion, Will Decide Over the Week End to Pair With Her in the Mixed Doubles Tournament. In September Miss Jacobs Will Defend Her Singles Title at Forest Hills

Simple Games Bore 'Math' Experts; Invent Their Own

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University mathematicians have evolved several games of their own. Although very popular in professorial circles here, the games probably never will attain universal appeal.

The colleagues of Professor Albert Einstein found ordinary diversions uninteresting. Hence they turned to games that appeal to the mind steeped in the complexities of figure and space.

Among the first products of mathematical ingenuity was chess in three dimensions. The ordinary board with 64 squares was supplanted with a system of eight boards superimposed to form a cube through which chessmen pass according to their regularly assigned moves. The added dimension prolongs a contest to five hours.

After devising cylindrical chess, and "anchor ring" chess, the figure experts turned to the Japanese game of "Go," invented by the Nipponese Emperor Yao in 2350 B. C.

This is played on a square board with 19 parallel lines drawn in each direction. The two series of lines intersect 361 times. Around the intersections white and black stone counters are moved, 400 of each color. The object is to surround with one's men as many unoccupied intersections as possible.

Brown Footballers To Practice Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—Forty-eight candidates for the Brown varsity football team have been invited to return for the preliminary drill which will open on Aldrich Field, on Monday, Sept. 7, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, athletic director, has announced.

Instructions mailed with the invitations call for the return of the candidates Monday morning, so that issuing of equipment and other details incident to opening drill may be completed in time to permit the initial field drill that afternoon. The candidates will drill on the Brown practice field, and will sleep in the university dormitories and fraternity houses. The list of candidates invited to return:

Larry A. Atwell, Wakefield, Mass.; Ben P. Ambrosini, East Orange, N. J.; Franklin W. Bartlett, Mansfield, Mass.; William P. H Battles, Hyde Park, Mass.; Vernon Beaubian, East Providence, R. I.; Victor Bernstein, Providence; Robert L. Blake, Quincy, Mass.; Alfred S. Bloomingdale, Elberon, N. J.; Nicholas J. Caldarone, Providence; Thomas J. Carey, Springfield, Mass.; Nicholas Cariflo, Haverhill, Mass.

John P. Certuse, Mansfield, Mass.; John R. Cioci, Providence; Frank B. Foster, Saugus, Mass.; Richard W. Goodby, Providence; Rudolph Goodman, Haverhill, Mass.; Calvin M. Gordon, Providence; Irving A. Hall, Brockton, Mass.; Jack B. Hawley, Salisbury, Conn.; Daniel M. Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Floyd C. Hinckley, Pittsfield, Mass.; Donald C. Howarth, Providence; Albert J. Hutton Jr., Garden City, N. Y.

Sherwin J. Kapstein, Providence; George Larkowich, Providence; Freeman D. and Robert A. Love, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert H. Mangiante, Providence; Frank O'Shannick, Sharon, Penna.; Capt. Warren A. Ostergard, Canton, Ohio; Forrest A. Pease, Quincy, Mass.; Victor J. Petrone, Shaker Heights, Ohio; Gavin A. Pitt, Norwichtown, Conn.; Robert L. Pittochelli, Haverhill, Mass.; Marshall Rieck, Arlington, N. J.; Robert E. Riegler, Fairview Village, Ohio; William I. Sadowsky, Worcester, Mass.; Arthur I. Saklad, Brookline, Mass.

Alderic Senecal Jr., Pawtucket, R. I.; Adolph Sharkey, Brockton, Mass.; Howard A. Shaw Jr., Lakewood, Ohio; Luther E. Stanhope, Worcester, Mass.; Melvin M. Swig, Newton, Mass.; Michael E. Turcone, Providence; John F. Trickett Jr., Lawrence, Mass.; Ben Vaughan Jr., Melrose, Mass., and Gordon G. Wisbach, Newton, Mass.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	70	45	.609
New York	70	46	.603
Chicago	67	49	.578
Pittsburgh	61	56	.521
Cincinnati	55	60	.478
Boston	53	62	.461
Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Philadelphia	40	74	.351

Results Aug. 21
New York 3, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 2.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	83	50	.624
St. Paul	74	59	.556
Kansas City	70	62	.530
Indianapolis	70	67	.511
Minneapolis	68	66	.507
Columbus	65	70	.481
Louisville	53	80	.398
Toledo	51	80	.389

Results Aug. 21
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 2.
Louisville 11, Columbus 4.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 8.

Auto Speed Kings To Race for New Vanderbilt Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The Vanderbilt Cup is reborn.

The famous old trophy, last raced for by the world's automobile speed kings in 1916, has its modern replica today in the George Vanderbilt Cup, a handsome silver trophy for which the field of international road-racing stars will compete in the 400-mile inaugural at Roosevelt Raceway, Oct. 12.

George Vanderbilt, the donor, is a nephew of William K. Vanderbilt, who gave the original trophy as the prize for America's greatest sporting event of a generation ago. As the 400-mile race on Columbus Day brings automobile road-racing back to America for the first time since the Vanderbilt Cup days, so the new trophy, a perpetual prize, brings back the distinguished name of Vanderbilt to road-racing.

George Preston Marshall, president of Roosevelt Raceway; Captain E. V. Rickenbacker, a director, and Major George Robertson, general manager, who was the first American to win the Vanderbilt Cup, in 1908, accepted the trophy for the Raceway.

"The Vanderbilts have always been interested in keen, competitive sport," declared Mr. Vanderbilt in presenting the trophy, "and I'm glad of the chance to give this trophy for the encouragement of this most thrilling of sports—road-racing."

The old Vanderbilt Cup was last raced for on Long Island in 1910 and was won by Harry Grant. The famous old trophy is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Shotgun Aces Ready for '36 'World Series'

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Ace shotgun artists from all sections of the United States and Canada converged on Vandalia today for renewal of grand American week, the "world series" of trapshooting.

National championships in all matches will be decided next week, but marksmen were already busy in "warm-up" matches. Rock Jenkins, Orleans, Ind.; J. F. Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio., and Lou House, Toledo, shattered 96 out of 100 in a preliminary yesterday and Homer Clark Sr. of Alton, Ill., topped the professionals with 99.

The climax of the trapshooting title series, which starts Monday, will come on Friday when the grand American handicap will be decided. The entry list is expected to grow daily to a top of almost 1000 for the handicap.

No shooter ever has won the feature event twice. The defending champion is J. B. Royall, railroad conductor of Tallahassee, Fla., who shattered 98 of 100 targets from the 20-yard mark to win last year.

Past victories in the 100-target handicap, premier event of the trapshooting world, were scored by a 14-year-old boy from Texas and a 70-year-old man from Ohio. Erstwhile champions include an oil man, a preacher and a store clerk.

Heistand, a farmer who fires away at the elusive clay targets the year around, is regarded as one of the best prospects in the handicap although, likely as not, the titleholder will be a virtual unknown. Last year, Heistand captured three of the major events.

Free-for-All Scramble Due in U. S. Golf Tests

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—In one of the game's greatest free-for-alls, 1067 players will compete for 180 places in the 36-hole medal play qualifying tests of the national amateur golf championship next Tuesday on 30 battle fronts spread over the length and breadth of the land.

By the time the widespread qualifying trials are over, coupled with the results of the tests previously held on the Pacific coast and inclusion of 24 exempt players, mainly challengers from England and Scotland, a field of 210 will be eligible for the all-match play championship proper to be played Sept. 14-19 at the near-by Garden City Golf Club.

The exempt players include 10 members of the British Walker Cup team, which will meet an American side at Pine Valley, N. J., Sept. 2 and 3, Capt. William F. Tweddell, Harry Bentley, J. Morton Dykes, Cecil Ewing, Alec Hill, J. D. Langley, P. B. Lucas, Jack McLean, Gordon Peters, Hector Thomson, as well as Tony Torrance, A. R. Aitken, Lieut. Col. H. A. Boyd, H. E. Taylor, Stanley Morrison, and Henry Longhurst, all from the British Isles.

Continue Custom

Continuing a custom adopted two years ago, eight former amateur titleholders availed themselves of a free ride into the championship fight. They are George T. Dunlap Jr., Charles Evans Jr., Jesse P. Guilford, S. Davidson Herron, Max R. Marston, Francis Ouimet, Jess Sweetser and C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville. A notable absentee is W. Lawson Little Jr., the two-time San Francisco winner, who quit the amateur ranks last spring.

The six golfers who made the grade on the Pacific coast in rounds played Aug. 11 are James McHale, San Gabriel, Calif.; Roger Kelly, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Winfred S. Day of Chicago, all of whom took the test at Los Angeles, as well as Matias Palacio, San Francisco; Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose, Calif., and Don Edwards, another San Josean, at San Francisco.

The New York metropolitan district attracted the biggest single sectional entry, 206 players for 31 places. The scramble promises to be thickest here, what with such stars as George Voigt, Harry Givan and Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, Reynolds Smith and Jack Munger of Dallas, Willie Turnesa, Dick Chapman, Tommy Goodwin, Tommy Taller and Frankie Strafaci taking their chances against a flock of lesser lights who have a peculiar habit of getting hot once a year.

Chicago Next

The second largest district entry turned up in Chicago where there are 105 hopefuls for 16 places. Outstanding entries in the loop sector included George Dawson, Johnny Lehman and Jack Westland. Philadelphia and Boston were third and fourth, with 95 and 90 entrieis apiece although each will scrap for 15 qualifying places.

Here are the districts, total entries and number of places allotted each: Birmingham, Ala., 10 entries, 2 places; Little Rock, Ark., 7—1; Denver, 18—3; Portland, Ore., 6—1; Washington, D. C., 78—12; Tampa, Fla., 27—5; Atlanta, 18—4; Honolulu, 7—1; Chicago, 105—16; Indianapolis, 36—6; Des Moines, 17—3; New Orleans, 4—1; Boston, 90—15; Detroit, 33—7; Kansas City, 12—2; St. Louis, 5—1; Omaha, 14—3; Buffalo, 33—6; New York City, 206—31; Schenectady, N. Y., 24—4; Winston-Salem, N. C., 34-6; Cincinnati, 26-5; Cleveland, 26—5; Tulsa, Okla., 7—2; Philadelphia, 95—15; Pittsburgh, 42—37; Houston, Texas, 30—6; Richmond, 18—3; Huntington, W. Va., 19—3, and Milwaukee, 20—4.

Under new regulations, players competing outside their home district now compete on an equal basis with the other players of the district in whose rounds he participates, and a place won by a transferred player will be charged against the quota of that district Thus, fellows like Givan, Smith, Campbell and Munger threaten to crowd out some of the New Yorkers.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	83	52	.615
Rochester	77	57	.575
Newark	74	59	.556
Baltimore	70	64	.522
Toronto	69	65	.515
Montreal	62	70	.470
Albany	50	83	.376
Syracuse	50	85	.370

Results Aug. 21
Baltimore 4, Albany 3.
Albany 9, Baltimore 0.
Montreal 7, Rochester 4.
Two games postponed.

Brainard Wins Portside Medal

WAYLAND, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Spencer Brainard of New Haven, Conn., runner-up this month for the New England amateur title, won the medal of the New England left handers' championship yesterday with a 38-38—76 at the Sandy Burr Country Club in the qualifying round. John Companion of Wilder, Vt., the defending champion, tied Duncan Thompson of Syracuse, N. Y., for runner-up honors one stroke back.

U. S. Polo Players In Practice Games For Title Matches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Practically every high goal polo player in the United States, with few exceptions, is now in full swing somewhere on Long Island, over this week end, as the members of the six teams which will compete for the national open polo championship and the Waterbury Cups enter their final week of play before the start of the tournament at Meadow Brook next Saturday.

The Argentine team, though not competing in the title tourney, as well as the various spare players who have been and will continue to be filling in as practice opponents right up to the time of actual competition, will also be busy bringing their play and their ponies up to the point where they will take part in the crowning event of the season, the international match for the Cup of the Americas, beginning Sept. 19, against the open champion team.

The lone exceptions to the universal participation will be the Californians, Eric Pedley, Elmer J. Boeseke, and the Texan Cecil Smith, but there will be a Texas team, nevertheless, with W. G. Reynolds, Terence Q. Preece, H. W. (Rube) Williams, and Thomas Mather, riding in that order.

The twin favorites to be the 1936 champions and the defenders of the trophy, won two years ago at Buenos Aires, are the last year winners, Greentree, composed of George H. (Pete) Bostwick(Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Gerald Balding, and John Hay (Jock) Whitney; and Templeton, which will include three of the four players who won the Westchester Cup against Great Britain this summer, Michael George Phipps, at one, Stewart B. Iglehart, three and Winston F. C. Guest, back, while the place at number two filled by Eric Pedley on the international team will be occupied by James P. Mills, a newcomer on the team, but like the others ranked at eight goals, constituting a 24-goal team, the highest handicap in the tourney.

The other three teams entered are Aurora: composed of Seymour H. Knox, Robert L. Gerry Jr., Elbridge T. Gerry, and William Post 2d.; Hurricanes: Stephen Sanford, Earle A. S. Hopping, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., and J. Vocie Rathborne; and Roslyn: John R. Fell, Raymond Guest, E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, of the British international team, now a California resident, and Dunbar Bostwick.

What may prove of great importance in indicating the probable victor of the privilege of encountering the South Americans, is a match to be played tomorrow at Sands Point, in which Greentree and Templeton, both for the first time at full strength, with the arrivals of Gerald Balding and Winston Guest, will encounter each other in what may be regarded as the final test match before the championship. Both are set to display their finest team and individual performances, and the Argentines will be on hand to see what opposition they will have to encounter four weeks later. They are meantime already settled in their quarters at Mitchel Field, and devoting themselves to practice, but are likely to have several tryout matches against increasingly strong teams during the next week.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	76	40	.655
Cleveland	65	53	.551
Detroit	65	54	.546
Chicago	61	57	.517
Washington	59	58	.504
Boston	59	60	.496
St. Louis	44	74	.373
Philadelphia	42	75	.357

Results Aug. 21
New York 4, Boston 1.
Detroit 8, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.

Vermont Tennis Finals

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—Richard Clements of Larchmont, N. Y., won the Vermont singles tennis championship yesterday by defeating Sanford Webster of Kingston, R. I., 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. In the women's division, the singles title went to Josephine Dumas of New Rochelle, N. Y., who defeated Mrs. Daisy Tree of Detroit, 8—6, 1—6, 6—4.

One magazine says the wardrobe for yachtswomen should include an oil-silk suit for stormy weather, a "gob" suit for action, a pajama suit for lounging, and a shirred taffeta lastex suit for swimming.

Olympic Heroes To Be Honored With Reception In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—America's Olympic heroes will swing up lower Broadway's granite canyon, Sept. 3, for an old-time "Walker celebration."

They will ride from the Battery to Harlem, up ticker tape row, and thence to the municipal stadium on Randall's Island, where they will be presented with medals donated by the city.

These plans were announced by Stanley H. Howe, executive secretary to Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.

First of the famous athletes to arrive will be Jesse Owens, winner of four gold medals in the recent games. He will be aboard the Queen Mary Monday and will be greeted by his wife, mother and father, and members of the New York and Cleveland Olympic committees. He will go to Cleveland in a special car Monday night for a celebration in Cleveland Tuesday, and return to New York for the Celebration Sept. 3.

Two Boatloads

The other members of the American team will get in on two boats, the President Roosevelt scheduled to arrive Aug. 28, and the Manhattan, due Sept. 3.

Secretary Howe announced that the mayor's committees had arranged for members of the team who arrive in the President Roosevelt to be housed, fed and entertained by the city's hotels, restaurants and theaters.

Then finally on Sept. 3, when the Manhattan arrives, she will be met at the Narrows by the committee and by other members of the Olympic team.

Greeted by Mayor

The athletes will be landed at the Battery, greeted by Mayor LaGuardia on the City Hall steps, and wheeled up Broadway to Central Park, and then into Harlem. The presentation of the medals in the Randall's Island Stadium will be open to the public and will be supervised by Jack Dempsey and Bill Robinson, Negro tap dancer, who are co-chairmen of the mayor's committee in charge of the presentation.

Robinson talked over the shore-to-ship telephone to Owens aboard the Queen Mary yesterday. The dancer said that Owens agreed to the plan. Some indication that Owens might tie up with Robinson, if and when he turns professional, was given when the dancer said to Owens:

"I know you've got a lot of offers, but remember what I said: don't do anything until I see you."

Fame Is Fleeting

Francis W. Poulson, Ohio Democratic State chairman, in New York to confer with Chairman James A. Farley, said that Ohio's Governor Martin L. Davey has appointed a committee to raise funds to purchase a home for Owens.

"Governor Davey feels that fame is fleeting," Poulson said, "and that the State of Ohio should give something substantial to its greatest athlete."

A. L. Maioribus, president of the Cleveland City Council, and H. Edward Finkle, chairman of the Cleveland committee to welcome Owens, were in New York yesterday co-operating with the New York celebration committee. Maioribus said that the city would bring Jesse's mother, father and wife here Sunday, and provide a special car to take the party back on Monday.

U. S. Athletes Score Wins in Finland Meet

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 22 (AP)—Touring American Olympic athletes scored a series of popular victories in two meets in Finland yesterday. While a crowd of 2000 watched them perform at Tainionkoshi Bill Graber of Ontario, Calif., won the pole vault, clearing 4.27 meters (13ft. 11 25-32in.); Gordon (Slinger) Dunn of Fresno, Calif., captured the shot putt at 15.24 meters (50ft.); Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kan., won the 1,500-meters in the time of 3:59.2 and Archie Williams of Oakland, Calif., scored a double in the 100 meters dash in 11.2 and the 400 in 50.6.

Ralph Metcalfe, the former Marquette sprint star, won both the 100 meters and 200 meters dashes at Savonlinna with times of 10.2 and 22.3.

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Aunt Ellen and Cap'n Ezra

WE HAD not been at the Cove five minutes before it became apparent to us that we ought to have communicated with Aunt Ellen at least six months before. As we were swept in at the front door, on a gust of wind and rain, our nearest neighbor appeared at the back door with a warm and hearty kettle of pea soup. We at once plied her with questions: Where did she get food supplies? At the village store. A boy drove through twice a week, taking orders and delivering.

And milk? At Aunt Ellen's—that white house up yonder. We peered through the rain and got a dim view of a spreading white farmhouse. And eggs and fresh vegetables? Also from Aunt Ellen's. And wood? Aunt Ellen again. But—our neighbor looked concerned. "Didn't you order it? Well, of course, you couldn't because you didn't know you were coming until last week. Aunt Ellen likes to have everything ordered the season before—"

"Then we can't get anything, milk or eggs, or wood or *anything?*"

"I'm not sure. It depends."

"Depends on what?" Optimus asked, leaning hard against a pile of suitcases.

"On how she likes you," our neighbor laughed. "Don't despair! Cap'n Ezra might put in a good word for you."

"Who is Cap'n Ezra?" we demanded.

"Cap'n Ezra is Aunt Ellen's husband," said our neighbor as she splashed from the doorstep into the path.

THAT AFTERNOON, WITH an umbrella and an inadequate pair of rubbers, I made my way up to Aunt Ellen's. The visit was unavailing. She had orders for all the milk the cows gave. Or she would have, if the Travisses came and the folks in the green cottage and that skittermajibbet young couple that were in the bungalow last year. Eggs, too. The hens weren't hardly laying this year. Maybe sometime later she would let us have a mess of peas, but Cap'n Ezra liked peas pretty well himself. And wood? We let our eyes linger on the faultless rows of white birch sticks, each a stove length, piled from ground to roof under the woodshed. Aunt Ellen shook her head doubtfully. "He's so busy getting a boat finished for Mr. Traviss he don't have time to chop wood."

No doubt, I reflected to myself as I withdrew, it would spoil the perfect arrangement of those sticks if any were sold. Certainly it would be an artistic loss to disturb them.

WE EXISTED FOR ten days by means of tinned milk, eggs from the store, and wood "borrowed"—under no circumstance sold—from the stock of the owner of our cottage. Every amateur fisherman along the Cove left presents of rock cod at our back door, but rock cod was not fresh milk. In the meantime Aunt Ellen had seen Optimus. She had seen me, too, but nothing had happened. She saw Optimus, and she casually sent us a message. The message, circuitously delivered, was to this effect: "You can tell that man down to Abner's cottage that, if he wants, I can let him have some milk. Maybe it will put some fat on him."

So we both went up to Aunt Ellen's to get the milk. We sought the kitchen door and stood respectfully on the doorstep while we identified ourselves and our wants. To our surprise we found that Aunt Ellen, having relented to the extent of granting our application for milk, was going to unbend still further. She invited us in. "Come on in here," she urged, leading the way into the family sitting-room, all braided rugs and ladder-backed chairs, with a chintz-covered Boston rocker by one lamp and a deep armchair by the other. "Aunt Ellen and Cap'n Ezra," I mentally labeled the two chairs.

Business was the last subject to be introduced. Aunt Ellen talked a little about us, where we lived, and what we did, and how we happened to come to the Cove. She talked a little about "him" and we knew, of course, that she meant Cap'n Ezra; but chiefly she discussed, in an understanding and humorous fashion, the news in that morning's paper and the radio broadcasts. She had decided opinions, but they were backed by a keen appraisal of what she had read and heard.

In time she came around to the subject of milk. We wanted some every morning, she supposed. Well, maybe she could let us have it. Did we want eggs, too? We did. And firewood? Most profoundly we wanted firewood, yearning toward that woodshed with its immaculate tiers of white birch. We'd have to see him about that, she said, and we sat back content because the whole Cove had told us that meant yes.

FOR THE REST of the summer, we walked up the white road to the white house every day.

It was a fragrant road in early morning bordered with wild roses, sweet fern and juniper. We told Aunt Ellen and she admitted it, that the view from her kitchen door was the finest in the Cove—that stretch of dewy green reaching down to the rocks that hemmed the water's edge, with Cap'n Ezra's boat shop in the foreground, and the quiet of the morning intensified by the accurate tap of his hammer and the snapping of Aunt Ellen's dish towels on the line.

At first we were not quite sure of our standing with Aunt Ellen and we went, primarily of ccurse to get our bottle of milk, but secondarily to establish ourselves if possible.

WE WENT ALSO because we liked to. Almost always we picked up a shrewd comment on the little world of the Cove or the big world outside. Sometimes an anecdote added point to the comment. One day, when I arrived at the back door, I heard a familiar whirr from Aunt Ellen's parlor that made me think I was back home again, and she appeared in a remote doorway with a vacuum cleaner resting against her arm. At first glimpse the machine seemed an anachronism in that low and ancient house, filled with antiques which we recognized, not as curios, but as age-long companions of the place. Aunt Ellen's smile, which was a lighting of her features rather than any change in their arrangement, showed that she saw my surprise.

"That old Brussels carpet needs a vacuum-cleaner if anything ever did," she told me. "I don't see why, just because my house and my furniture are old-fashioned, that I should be. Do you?"

"Oh, no!" I hastened to say. "Only I didn't realize that you had electricity."

"Oh yes," replied Aunt Ellen. "All kinds of rinktums. My son had them put in one Christmas. I like them. I don't think it's any credit to a person to be old-fashioned, though sometimes, to hear folks talk, you'd think they prided themselves on it. I imagine they provided themselves years ago with a solid, reliable set of opinions and they never got any new ones. Those folks wouldn't wear old-fashioned clothes for anything in the world; but, when it comes to the way they think and act, they'll toss their heads and purse up their lips, and say: 'I guess I'm old-fashioned, but that's the way I think,' and they're proud as turkey cocks of it, too."

THIS SEEMED A revolutionary theory for Aunt Ellen to hold, but I agreed with her and told her so.

"I don't mean," she went on, "that there aren't some good things that have stood since the beginning of time and always will. But what I mean is new ways of doing things, and looking at things. We haven't found out yet the best way for even cleaning a house, and I'm willing to keep on learning. You'll find your milk right there in the cooler," and she snapped the button of her vacuum-cleaner again.

Once, with the unconscious arrogance of the summer-visitor, we asked her if she didn't get lonesome in the winter. "Lonesome!" Her intonation had a little edge. "Lonesome! Oh, no. That is when we really live. There are so many things to go to, and all our folks to visit," she added more gently.

Her words suddenly gave us a sense of proportion. We cottagers were so full of the importance of our position in the Cove economy; so convinced that our coming was a source of income and of excitement; whereas, as a matter of fact, the individual and really important life of the Cove began when we left.

How I wished I could spend a winter month, sometime, with Aunt Ellen and Cap'n Ezra.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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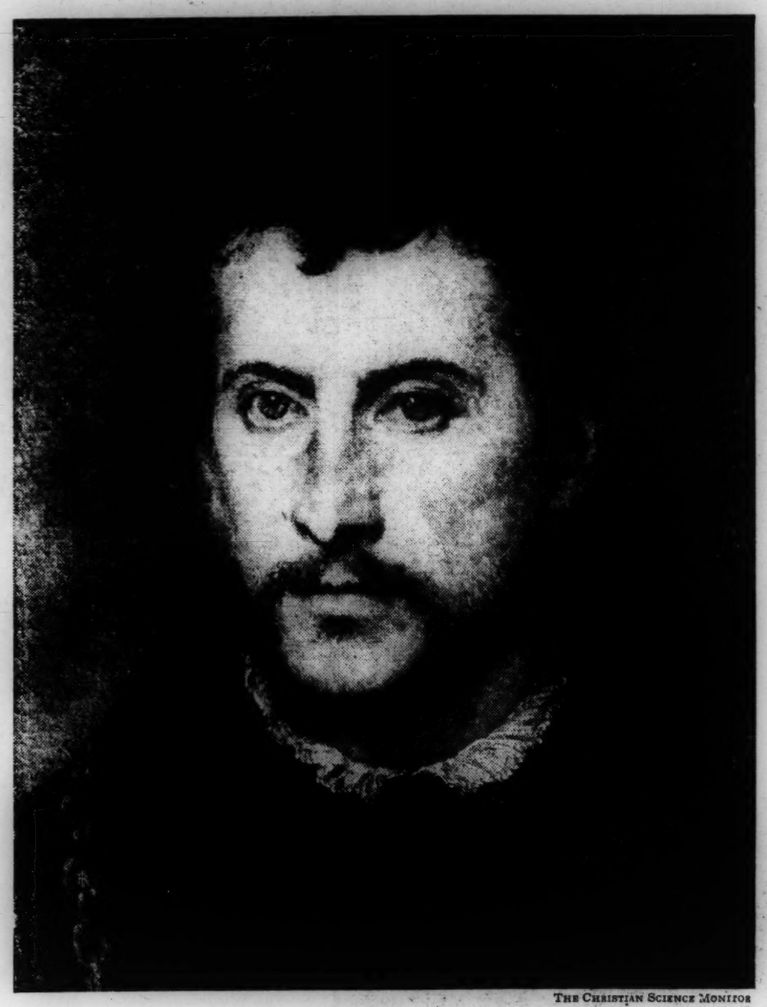

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN: *A Portrait by Titian (1477-1576) in the Pitti Palace, Florence*

THE art of portraiture, as we know it today, traces back to the Renaissance, when painters would sometimes lay aside compositions of intricate design, or sacred images of lofty expression, for a straightforward, personal likeness. Anonymity, which characterized the arts in Gothic times, gave way to individualism. Painters were no longer obliged to illustrate the Scriptures, and their selection of subjects was arbitrary. With increasing knowledge in methods of painting, they sought to surpass their forbears and colleagues. The spirit of experiment, the urge of curiosity, prompted them to seek novelty, to initiate fresh methods. Painters were imparting to their pictures their increasing interest in life and their enlarging capacity in technical mastery.

Tiziano Vecelli, better known to us as Titian, lived ninety-nine years, during an active and strenuous interlude of Italian art history. He painted Greek legendary subjects, Christian themes, personal portraits, and he endowed them with vitality, movement, drama, rich embellishment employing various devices which had been contrived by painters since the beginnings of the Renaissance. Venetian painters were frankly communicating their joy in life; they appealed to the emotions rather than the mind, in the manner of Florentine artists. Painting was intimate and sympathetic and they added to the favorite ingredients of artists elsewhere, namely line and light-and-shadow, a warm rich palette. Titian, when necessary, allowed the lines of contour to dissolve in surrounding space, broke up the surface so that it might be more vibrant and natural. His style sometimes seems related to Impressionism of the nineteenth century in France. He seems the artistic forbear of Rembrandt and Renoir.

"Young Englishman" is considered by some to be one of the greatest accomplishments of Titian. This portrait is often linked with the "Man with a Glove" in the Louvre, in Paris. This is a detail only, for the original is a half-length portrait, showing the Englishman clad in black, with narrow white ruffles at his wrists and neck and a heavy chain suspended from his shoulders. The chain serves as a transitional accent from head to hands. The hair is soft and falls in an uneven line on the forehead; the moustache and beard frame a determined mouth; the eyes indicate firmness of character. The sensitive contours of eyelids, nose, lips indicate that Titian was a master of line. There is little of the intrusive shadow which came into common practice in the portraiture of the century.

"Young Englishman" was painted late in Titian's life.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the twenty-third of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

A Romany Loves the Moonlight

THE two places nearest to me—Fairy Glen and the Swallow Falls—which I had always hitherto avoided on account of their being the favourite haunts of tourists—I left to the last, because I specially desired to see them by moonlight. With regard to Fairy Glen, I had often heard Winnie say how she used to go there by moonlight and imagine the Tylwyth Teg or the fairy scenes of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" which I had told her of long ago—imagine them so vividly that she could actually see, on a certain projecting rock in the cliffs that enclose the dell, the figure of Titania dressed in green, . . . So one night, when the moon was shining brilliantly—so brilliantly that the light seemed very little feebler than that of day—I walked in the direction of the Swallow Falls.

Being afraid that I should not get much privacy at the Falls, I started late. But I came upon only three or four people on the road. I had forgotten that my own passion for moonlight was entirely a Romany inheritance. I had forgotten that a family of English tourists will carefully pull down the blinds and close the shutters, in order to enjoy the luxury of candle-light, lamp-light, or gas, when a Romany will throw wide open the tent's mouth to enjoy the light he loves most of all—"chonesko dood," as he calls the moonlight. As I approached the Swallow Falls Hotel, I lingered to let my fancy feast in anticipation on the lovely spectacle that awaited me. When I turned into the wood I encountered only one person, a lady, and she hurried back to the hotel as soon as I approached the river.

Following the slippery path as far as it led down the dell, I stopped at the brink of a pool about a dozen yards, apparently, from the bottom, and looked up at the water. Bursting like a vast belt of molten silver out of an eerie wilderness of rocks and trees, the stream, as it tumbled down between high walls of cliff to the platform of projecting rocks around the pool at the edge of which I stood, divided into three torrents, which themselves were again divided and scattered by projecting boulders into cascades before they fell into the gulf below. The whole seemed one wide cataract of living moonlight. . . .

The following night I passed into a moonlight as bright as that which had played me such fantastic tricks at the Swallow Falls.

It was not until I had crossed the bridge over the Conway, and was turning to the right in the direction of Fairy Glen, that I fully realised how romantic the moonlight was. Every wooded hill and every precipice, whether craggy and bald or feathered with pines, was bathed in light that would have made an Irish bog, or an Essex marsh, or an Isle of Ely fen, a land of poetry.—From "Aylwin," by THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

My Garden

GARDENS are very well. I like them thus—
With streams that slip in glassy quietude.
I would have flowers lean from their mossy ledge
To kiss narcissus-like their image there.
I would have hemlock trees to cast a shade,
And banks with honeysuckle and wild thyme.
And I would have a gardener old and slow
Halting upon his spade reflectively.
So through dim aisles of green I then would slip
And none should hinder me, and none should speak,
Except my gardener, old as time and quiet.
I would find violets before their buds
Had opened into bloom beneath their leaves,
Watch the plum blossom bud and flower and fall,
Bring the veined snowdrops lying faint, and pale
With their own freshness and their beauty, home
In my cold fingers, ready to be put
In bowls of ancient silver polished fair.

Yes, such a garden would I have; but where
Outside of Eden may I find it here?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

True Hospitality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE hospitality is a gracious quality which wins the heart and puts at ease all within its radiance. Hospitality gives kind and generous reception and entertainment to strangers or guests. The word is derived from the same Latin root as the words "hotel," and "hospital," which originally carried the meaning of a place of shelter or refuge where kindness is expressed.

Luke records two instances in which Jesus taught lessons of hospitality. In one case he was being entertained at the home of two sisters, Martha, overanxious to please, and burdened with extra serving in her pride of housewifery, had become "cumbered about much serving" and had appealed to Jesus to bid her sister help her with the work. Jesus commended Mary for choosing the better course of quiet listening to his teaching. Perhaps his rebuke led Martha to see that a sense of burden which disturbs the spirit is not conducive to true hospitality.

In the other case, Jesus was dining with Simon, the Pharisee, when a woman "which was a sinner" came in, anointed his feet with a costly oil, and wiped them with her unbound hair. In divining his host's disapproval of the act, and rebuking him in a parable, Jesus reminded Simon that he had neglected to provide the common courtesies extended to guests in the Orient, including the cleansing of the wayfarer's dusty feet. In the first instance, he showed that too much stress put upon material entertainment without sufficient thought for things of the spirit is blameworthy. And in the second instance, while incidentally inferring that however high one's station, and however fine the feast prepared, these did not excuse the neglect of small, thoughtful courtesies or atone for petty criticism, he brought home the deeper lesson that repentance and love are needed. Referring to this incident, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 364): "Which was the higher tribute to such ineffable affection, the hospitality of the Pharisee or the contrition of the Magdalen? This query Jesus answered by rebuking self-righteousness and declaring the absolution of the penitent. He even said that this poor woman had done what his rich entertainer had neglected to do,—wash and anoint his guest's feet, a special sign of Oriental courtesy."

Mrs. Eddy was noted for her true hospitality. Not only was she hospitable in extending thoughtful courtesies to those who came into her home, but she expressed the spirituality of thought which brings peace and comfort to the weary heart. An interviewer said of Mrs. Eddy, as recorded in her book "Pulpit and Press" (p. 36): "On the evening that I first met Mrs. Eddy by her hospitable courtesy, I went to her peculiarly fatigued. I came away in a state of exhilaration and energy that made me feel I could have walked any conceivable distance I have met Mrs. Eddy many times since then, and always with this experience repeated." Here is true hospitality which, in offering kindness and courtesy, is so imbued with spirituality that it lifts thought above the belief of burden and weariness.

After her discovery Mrs. Eddy studied the Bible diligently and exclusively for three years, seeking the Science of Mind-healing. Her textbook, Science and Health, which resulted from her inspired search, contains the rules for Christianly scientific living and healing. It teaches the cultivation of Christly qualities which, when exercised, form the basis of true hospitality. Unselfishness, kindness, sincerity, and joy enable an individual to supply the courtesies and ministrations needed in home, business, factory, office, and church. This textbook teaches man's status of perfection in God's spiritual universe, where there is no friction, weariness, or disease; and this divinely mental view enables one to annul a burdened personal sense of duty or responsibility. His consciousness of man's blissful abode in the kingdom of heaven impelled Christ Jesus' invitation to humanity, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28).

A man in great need of physical healing was advised to consult a Christian Science practitioner. He walked in from the country to learn what could be done for him through the ministrations of this practical, scientific religion. He arrived at the home of the practitioner, hungry, weary, footsore, and burdened with disease. The practitioner recognized his needs, gave him food and drink, and let him rest while telling him of God's beneficent laws. A treatment was then given him, and a way found for him to return home in comfort. Soon afterward this man testified in a Wednesday evening meeting of a Christian Science church, that he had been healed of tuberculosis in that one treatment. Here was true hospitality expressed—loving, thoughtful courtesy, and a clear knowing of man's spiritual status that unburdened and healed him.

In speaking of Mrs. Eddy and her desire that her church be hospitable, the retiring President of The Mother Church in Boston said at the Annual Meeting in 1906 (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 40): "Moreover, this completed extension of The Mother Church is an evidence to us of her hospitable love. She has desired for years to have her church able to give more adequate reception to those who hunger and thirst after practical righteousness; and we are sure that now the branch churches of The Mother Church will also enlarge their hospitality, so that these seekers everywhere may be satisfied."

How may our hospitality be enlarged? Peter answers this question (I Peter 4:9): "Use hospitality one to another without grudging." Plainly, by practicing hospitality wholeheartedly, without niggardliness, criticism, or rivalry, we shall enlarge our realization of it until those who come within our doors will drop their burdens of worldly care and bear away a song of gladness and salvation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Sann gjestfrihet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SANN gjestfrihet er en tiltalende egenskap som vinner hjertene og bibringer alle som kommer i berøring med den, en følelse av velvære. Gjestfrihet byr fremmede eller gjester en vennlig og hjertelig mottagelse og opmerksomhet. Det tilsvarende engelske ord [hospitality] er utledet av samme latinske rot som ordene "hotell" og "hospital", som opprinnelig betydde et ly eller tilfluktssted hvor der vises vennlighet.

Lukas forteller om to tilfelle som Jesus benyttet til å fremholde betydningen av gjestfrihet. I det ene tilfelle var han gjest i to søstres hjem. Marta, som i sin overdrevne iver efter å ordne alt på beste måte og i sin husmorstolthet gjorde sig strev med forskjellige ekstra tilberedelser, "hadde det meget travelt med å tjene ham," og gikk hen til Jesus og bad ham si til hennes søster at hun skulde hjelpe henne med arbeidet. Jesus priste Maria fordi hun hadde valgt den klokeste fremgangsmåte og rolig lyttet til hans lære. Kanskje denne irettesettelse bragte Marta til å forstå at en følelse av byrde som forstyrrer vår sinnsro, ikke hjelper oss til å uttrykke sann gjestfrihet.

I det annet tilfelle satt Jesus til bords hos Simon, fariseeren, da en kvinne "som var en synderinne", kom inn, salvet hans føtter med en kostbar salve og torret dem med sitt utslåtte hår. Jesus følte at hans vert misbilliget dette, og irettesatte ham ved hjelp av en lignelse. Han minnet Simon om at han hadde forsømt nogen av de ting som i Osten hører med til almindelig høflighet overfor gjester, deriblandt vasking av vandringsmannens støvete føtter. I det første tilfelle viste han at det var galt å legge for megen vekt på den materielle bevertning og undlate å vie de åndelige ting tilstrekkelig eftertanke. Og mens han i det annet tilfelle antydet at selv de høieste stillinger og de mest praktfulle festtilstelninger ikke kunde undskylde forsømmelse av små hensynsfulle høflighetsbevisninger eller rettferdiggjøre smålig kritikk, fremholdt han det som var av dypere betydning, nemlig at anger og kjærlighet er nødvendige. Under henvisning til denne hendelse skriver Mary Baker Eddy (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 364): "Hvilken var den høieste hyldest til denne usigelige kjærlighet, fariseerens gjestfrihet eller Magdalenas sønderknuselse? Dette spørsmål besvarte Jesus ved å irettesette selvrettferdighet og forkynne den angrendes tilgivelse. Han sa endog at denne fattige kvinne hadde gjort hvad hans rike vert hadde forsømt å gjøre,—vaske og salve sin gjests føtter, et spesielt tegn på østerlandsk høflighet."

Mrs. Eddy var kjent for den sanne gjestfrihet hun la for dagen. Ikke alene viste hun gjestfrihet i form av opmerksomme høflighetsbevisninger overfor dem som kom til hennes hjem, men hun uttrykte den tankens åndelighet som bringer fred og trøst til det trette hjerte. I Mrs. Eddys bok *Pulpit and Press* (s. 36) finner vi nedtegnet hvad en avisreferent engang uttalte om henne: "Den aften jeg, takket være hennes gjestfrie høflighet, først traff Mrs. Eddy, var jeg ganske særlig trett da jeg gikk til henne. Da jeg forlot hennes hus, kjente jeg mig så oprømt og energisk at jeg følte det som om jeg kunde gå til fots hvor langt det være vilde. Jeg har truffet Mrs. Eddy mange ganger siden, og alltid har jeg gjort samme erfaring." Dette er et eksempel på sann gjestfrihet som samtidig med at den viser vennlighet og høflighet, er så fylt av åndelighet, at den løfter tanken op over antagelsen om byrder og tretthet.

Efter sin opdagelse studerte Mrs. Eddy Bibelen flittig, med tilsidesettelse av alt annet, i tre år, idet hun søkte å finne frem til Sinns-nelbredelsens Videnskap. Hennes lærebok *Science and Health*, som var resultatet av hennes inspirerte søken, inneholder regler for kristenvidenskapelig livsførsel og helbredelse. Den lærer oss å fremelske Kristus-like egenskaper, hvis utøvelse danner grunnlaget for sann gjestfrihet. Uselviskhet, vennlighet, opriktighet og glede setter den enkelte i stand til å vise den høflighet og opmerksomhet som trenges i hjem, forretning, verksted, kontor og kirke. Denne lærebok lærer at mennesket er fullkomment i Guds åndelige univers, hvor der ikke finnes nogen friksjon, tretthet eller sykdom; og dette guddommelig mentale syn setter oss i stand til å tilintetgjøre en tyngende personlig følelse av plikt eller ansvar. Fordi Kristus Jesus var sig bevisst at mennesket har sin lykkelige og fredfulle bolig i himlenes rike, fremsatte han denne innbydelse til menneskeheten: "Kom til mig, alle I som strever og har tungt å bære, og jeg vil gi eder hvile" (Matteus' ev. 11:28)!

En mann som i høi grad hadde behov for fysisk helbredelse, blev tilrådet å henvende sig til en Kristen Videnskaps praktiserende. Han spaserte inn til byen fra landet for å finne ut hvad som kunde gjøres for ham gjennem anvendelsen av denne praktiske, videnskapelige religion. Han kom til den praktiserendes hjem, sulten, trett, sårbent og nedtynget av sykdom. Den praktiserende så hvad han trengte, gav ham mat og drikke og lot ham hvile mens han fortalte ham om Guds lover og de gode virkninger disse medfører. Derpå fikk han behandling, og det blev ordnet så at han kunde reise hjem på en bekvem og behagelig måte. Snart derefter gav denne mann ved et onsdags aftenmøte i en Kristen Videnskaps kirke et vidnesbyrd om at han var blitt helbredet for tuberkulose ved denne ene behandling. Dette var et tilfelle hvor det blev utvist sann gjestfrihet—kjærlig, opmerksom høflighet og en klar kunnskap om menneskets åndelige tilstand som fjernet byrdene og helbredet ham. Ved årsmøtet i 1906 nevnte Moderkirkens fratredende president Mrs. Eddy og hennes ønske om at hennes kirke måtte være gjestfri; han uttalte (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, s. 40): "Enn videre er den nu fullførte utvidelse av Moderkirken et vidnesbyrd for oss om hennes gjestfrie kjærlighet. Hun har i årevis ønsket at hennes kirke skulde være i stand til å gi dem som hungrer og tørster efter en praktisk rettferdighet en verdigere mottagelse; og vi er sikker på at også Moderkirkens grenkirker nu vil utvide sin gjestfrihet, så at disse søkende kan finne tilfredsstillelse overalt."

Hvorledes kan vi utvide vår gjestfrihet? Peter besvarer dette spørsmål (I Peter 4:9): "Vær gjestfrie mot hverandre uten knurr!" Det er tydelig at det er ved å praktisere gjestfrihet av helt og fullt hjerte, uten påholdenhet, kritikk eller tanke på rivalisering, vi vil utvide vår forståelse av den, inntil de som kommer innenfor vår dør, vil la sine jordiske sorgers byrde falle og gå derfra igjen med en gledens og frelsens sang i sitt hjerte.

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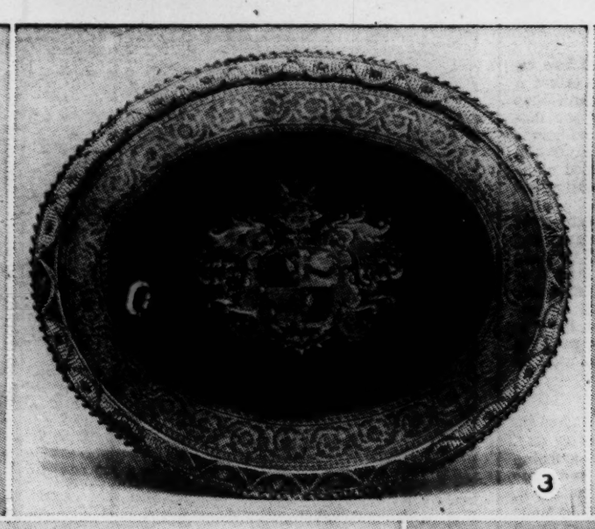

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At a sale of old silver held on July 22 at Christie's in London there were offered numerous fine examples dating from the time of William and Mary to that of George III. Those shown here are described in the text, and only brief data is given here:

(1) George II cup, 6½ inches high, by Hester Fawdery, 1728; £45 7s. Two-handled porringer made by "P. M.," 1685; £118 16s. (2) and (5) George I silver-gilt rosewater ewer and dish by John Hugh le Sage, 1725. Dish 27½ inches in diameter and ewer 16 inches high. These two pieces sold for £258 9s. (3) Oval tea tray, 30½ inches long, by Richard Rugg, 1782; £143. (4) Left, Queen Anne covered ewer, 9½ inches high, by Robert Cooper, 1705; £269 15s. Right, George II coffee pot, 9 inches high, by George Wickes, 1730; £30 8s. (6) George II silver-gilt rosewater ewer, 14 inches high, by Paul De Lamerie, 1736; £1002 3s. (7) One of a pair of Charles II candlesticks, 8½ inches high, 1677; £248 15s. a pair.

Fine Old English Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

EMBRACING the reigns of English sovereigns from Queen Anne to George III, the sale of silverware held on July 22 at Christie's was notable for the excellence of examples offered and for the high prices brought by numerous pieces. The 147 lots cataloged were from several consignees, the most important objects being from the estate of Dr. Alfred Palmer.

Of these were a sumptuous silver-gilt rosewater ewer 16 inches high, and its companion dish, 27½ inches in diameter; a large medallion in its center bearing the arms of three families. These two pieces are prime examples of the fine silver-smithing of around 1725, when they were made by John Hugh le Sage. The dish ornamentation of shell motifs between amorini at play among festoons of flowers, stands for the current taste in decoration. The vase-shaped ewer is also worked in repoussé, the handle being formed of a double-tailed triton. The two pieces brought £258 9s.

A much higher price of £1002 3s. was paid for another silver-gilt ewer, 14 inches high, the greater value being due to the name of its maker, Paul De Lamerie. Perhaps prevailing taste had not changed much in the intervening eleven years, but we would prefer shapes of Le Sage to those of the more famous De Lamerie.

Another item from the estate of Dr. Palmer was a silver-gilt Monteith bowl 12¼ inches in diameter, made by Anthony Nelme in 1697. This brought £380 5s. and in its general appearance is very like other Monteith bowls which we have pictured on this page.

Among items by other owners are a small tankard of 1705 which brought £89; a two-handled cup, 6½ inches high, which sold for £45 7s.; a two-handled porringer, Charles II, 1685, which brought £118 6s. A pair of Charles II candlesticks, which are beautiful examples of the decorative vogue of 1677, brought £248 15s. As representative of the fashions in silverware during five reigns, the nearly 150 lots disposed of on this afternoon offered a highly interesting study.

A richly chased oval tray, 30½ inches long, with a pierced edge that shows rosettes and festoons of foliage, offers an example of the classic ornament which was the fashion in the late 1700's. It was made in 1782 by Richard Rugg, and has boldly engraved in the center the arms of the Rothschild family of Frankfurt. This brought £143.

Two strongly contrasting types of forms made 25 years apart, and indicating the changes in taste that came between the reigns of Queen Anne and George II, are seen in the covered ewer and coffee pot. The first is pear-shaped, bears the date-letter of 1705, of marked grace in its lines, carries very little ornament, and has pleasing curves in the handle and lip as well as in the body. The George II pot, dated 1730, is dominated by straight lines, the slightly tapered body and the domed cover being entirely fluted. The makers were, respectively, Robert Cooper and George Wickes; the prices £269 15s and £30 8s.

We Do Over A Bedroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN APARTMENT in a department store, completely furnished with the new "blonde" furniture gave the inspiration for doing over a simple bedroom. Although we were not buying any blonde furniture, the idea of the light wood combined with dark fabrics—the exact opposite of the usual combination of dark wood with light fabrics—started us toward an attempt to bring up-to-date a very ordinary collection of bedroom furnishings.

Such as it was, the furnishings consisted of metal twin beds and two side chairs, all mahogany finish; a walnut night table, a white chiffonier, a vanity table, and two candlewick bedspreads. In the end we had a unified room in deep ivory and brown with a touch of coral.

All of the pieces were brought into uniform effect by painting a deep ivory. This was the nearest we could come to having blonde wood, yet the general effect was somewhat the same. We departed from the usual glossy enamel finish, which smacks of metal, by using a semigloss paint and then rubbing down the final coat with a very fine steel wool. This gave a dull surface similar to wood. We were told by paint experts that much the same effect could be obtained by giving the furniture a final coat of "rubbed varnish" which results in an antique-looking surface.

With Dark Fabrics

This light furniture was then combined with dark brown fabrics, in bed spreads, curtains and vanity skirt. The result was quite different from the average bedroom worked out in pastel shades of light blue, yellow or rose. We found that the association of deep ivory with dark brown was very rich, and somewhat unusual for a bedroom.

Brown ruffled organdy curtains at the wide south window appear much smarter than the traditional white or cream colored ones. A good deal of light comes in, too, because we keep the shades run clear to the top. This allows the light to filter through the organdy at the upper half of the window and probably gives more light than if the shade were drawn to the middle sash, with light curtains.

Furthermore, the tie-backs are placed quite high, even above the middle, leaving the glass entirely free for the whole lower half of the window. From the tie-backs to the floor the organdy hangs in graceful folds well to the side of the glass, covering the wood casement and part of the wall, and making drapes quite unnecessary. Another advantage to this window treatment lies in the fact that at night no rearrangement of curtains is needed. The window is raised all the way up and the breezes find no obstruction in flapping curtains.

Effective Use of Ivory

The bedspreads were made of a dark brown cotton material, called monk's cloth, with a stunning monogram made of deep ivory sateen, near the pillow. As this cloth is quite heavy, the sides of the bedspread were sewed to the top in just a straight seam which fell slightly below the surface of the bed and consequently was not noticeable. The spreads were long enough to fold under and then over the pillow.

The vanity table was skirted with a brown chintz having much ivory and a little green in its pattern. To give a quaint touch to the room, this same chintz was used in making pads for the seats of the vanity chair and the other two side chairs. The chintz was carefully cut, following the outlines of the chair seats, with the ivory design centered in each. Sheets of cotton were stitched on the inside to both the top and bottom pieces of chintz by outlining the ivory pattern. This held the cotton in place and gave a more tailored effect to the finished pad.

An interesting way was found to finish the top of the chiffonier and vanity table. As scarfs are somewhat passé for the tops of bureaus and dressers, we substituted a luxurious brown oilcloth. This is not a kitchen fabric but a very lovely, practical material with a finish that appears more like moire silk than anything else. It was pasted directly to the wood top of the old chiffonier, the edges were folded under the top and tacked at the corners. This kind of oilcloth is extraordinarily serviceable and is easily washed off. It is not only decorative but quite usable and practical on furniture, in bathrooms, children's rooms or wherever it would get a good deal of wear.

A brilliant idea came out of a clear sky. The pieces left over from the brown oilcloth could be made into small mats to place on the top of the ivory vanity table! Doilies with scalloped edges were cut by first turning the material over and marking with pencil the size of the mat on the back by following the outline of a salad plate. Then with a tomato-juice glass the scallops were outlined in pencil and finally cut. A round one was placed at each end of the vanity, for a bud vase and a boudoir lamp respectively. An oblong one was centered in the back, for the electric alarm clock. The best feature of the mats lies in the fact that they too are easily washed and the edges do not fray.

Coral for Contrast

Up to this point the room was predominantly brown and ivory, a combination which is very rich and restful but quite neutral, needing a touch of color. A coral colored slip cover for the old upholstered chair did the trick. By the way, in our search for more color, we learned that all are being "stepped up" a bit. The old henna is being replaced by a rose-henna, and in places where rose might have been chosen a few seasons ago, coral is being substituted now. Furthermore, we found that striped materials are very fashionable in slip covers. So, we chose a coral background with a narrow brown and ivory stripe. A bright tea-rose bud on the vanity gets double value through its reflection in the mirror, and repeats the coral hue.

And now, are you wondering about the rugs? Well, they have not yet been found. We do know one thing, however, that a patterned rug does not look right. We are searching for a solid color, somewhere between brown and beige, for on every hand we have learned that different shades of the same color give a restful effect.

And so the room grows. One more thing: the walls! Although most bedrooms for many years have had the usual light wallpaper with the "bouquet" of flowers, this one really needs a monotone—perhaps a diffused plaid. When the next papering is done we are planning to have a pattern with a predominating grayed coral, so that the ivory furniture will stand out with more interest against the walls.

The Useful Studio Couch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

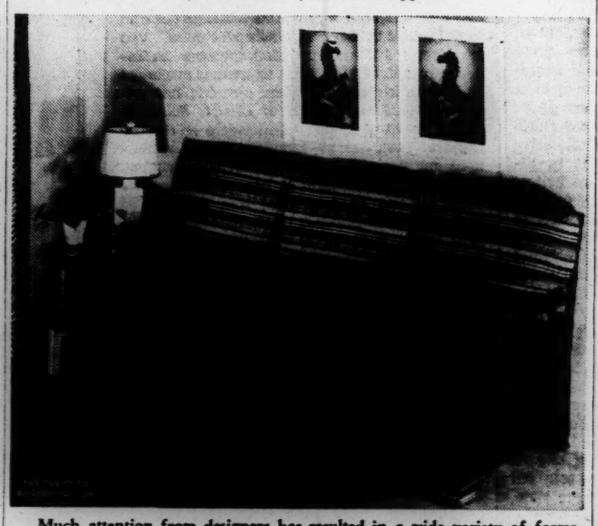
DO YOU recall the black leather upholstered lounge of 20 or 30 years ago, with its hard, rigid curve and uncomfortable head rest? Durable and necessary, perhaps, but not very inviting or comfortable for even a daytime nap. During the same period a "pull-out" cot, sometimes called a "daybed" was also in use. The cretonne-covered, flat mattress pad, had ruffles all around. The pad was folded over compactly in the daytime, but could be converted into a double bed, to solve the problem of extra room for the immediate family or guests. After usage it was inclined to sag in the center, while the mattress spread at the edges. Next came the daybed, more comfortable and more attractive, but suggesting the bedroom suite.

A few years ago manufacturers, viewing the altered trends in residential habits in this era of compact living quarters, began to experiment in the production of a new furniture unit that should meet modern needs. When the new model made its debut it was called: "The Studio Couch."

This has been widely accepted as an article of beauty, convenience, usefulness and long service. Most models can be converted into either double beds or twin beds. Manufacturers have improved their design each year to afford the maximum of comfort, beauty and style. When purchasing from a reputable source one knows that the materials used throughout in the construction of frame, springs, mattresses, and the the rest, hidden or visible, are of quality to insure long life of the article and the ultimate in sleeping comfort. A wide range of upholstering materials, in many striking color combinations, are available. Reps, mohairs, chenilles, velours, textured homespuns, jacquard damasks and other fabrics are used.

A recent design has an innovation in the form of a "spring-up" mechanism. The lower mattress section mechanically rises to correct sleeping height at the touch of the foot or hand. Also, there is the advantage of a separate mattress for each twin bed; or, the couch can be used as a double bed. The one pictured is upholstered in a soft blue textured material. The pillows are composed of stripes of blue, beige, cream and tan. Other color combinations are possible.

The present-day studio couch is found acceptable in the living room, alcove, bedroom, artists' and students' quarters and innumerable places. It serves its owner by giving good value in sleeping comfort and decorative appeal.



Much attention from designers has resulted in a wide variety of forms for the studio couch. Among those is the one shown here, which may be changed to a double bed by an easily operated mechanism.

A Play-Room for All the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

PRACTICALLY every home in the whole country where there are young people needs a playroom. Not merely for the children, but a room where both they and adults can gather for relaxation and diversion. The first requisite for such a room is size, for a small room just won't do. There must be plenty of space for many people and for many things. The second is location, so that the noise that so often accompanies gaiety will not prove disturbing to members of the family who are elsewhere in the house.

With these two requisites in mind the selection of place is necessarily limited. If you happen to have spare attic space, that may prove to be the spot, though it is apt to grow pretty warm in the summer. Be careful, too, that it is not over someone's room who might mind the shuffle of dancing feet or the ping of a tiny ball on a wooden racket. The basement seems a wiser selection, for there is usually more space there and much less chance of being disturbing.

With the location decided upon, comes the problem of what to do to make it attractive—and usually that has the condition of, "at the least expense." If there is a fireplace or the possibility of one, you can have the added pleasure of a group gathered around an open fire. A couple of easy chairs or a sofa seem necessary in that case, even though they are old ones that have patched frames.

Planning for Uses in Detail

The furnishings depend on what use is going to be made of this game-room. If ping-pong is the great attraction there must be plenty of room for the players as well as the table. There should also be benches or seats for the spectators. If bridge parties are to be the thing there must be space for at least four tables without too much crowding. If some other games are to supply a large part of the fun, you must have one of those big round tables. If you haven't one you can have it built without too great expense. For dancing you may want a piano, but you will surely want a radio. If it is to be a quiet game of backgammon in front of the fire, be sure that the chairs are comfortable and the table of the right height, for it can be tiring when the table is too high or too low for your favorite chairs.

Built-in seats along at least one wall are an excellent idea. They should have boxes or cupboards underneath in which many things can be stowed away. Be sure to make them deep enough for real comfort, so you can tuck a pillow behind you if you wish to. Fairly stiff pads made in sections can be fitted on the top.

Amid Gay Surroundings

As to colors and ways and means of converting an unfinished space into a thoroughly workable game-room, the walls may be rough stone or concrete, or they may be properly plastered, just ready to be finished off as you desire. White walls, even achieved with whitewash, make a good background for colored posters, such as those lovely ones that lure you to travel the world over. Or if you or your friends are good at even the crudest of murals, you will find that light blue is a good background color. Then you can make your wall as gay and bizarre as your fancy pleases. If you would be a bit more conservative and yet follow your own designs, you can use stencils repeated in varying colors against a fairly bright yellow wall. If there isn't any view perhaps you can paint one, even to the porch rail and the gaudily striped awning. Plain rough plaster walls need lots of cloor and pattern elsewhere in the room. Remember that the zeal for play flourishes best amid gay surroundings.

There are numerous possibilities for floor coverings, ranging from a fine inlaid linoleum, to an inexpensive fiber carpet that could cover the entire area. If the original floor is concrete, perhaps a coat or two of paint will suffice. If it is old boards they, too, can be brightened with paint. A red floor would add greatly to the cheer of an otherwise quiet room. Games such as shuffle board can be marked off with paint or you can make a wide border of strong color contrast.

If there are windows—and they are not essential—don't bundle them up with dressy curtains but use a simple calico or gingham, if you want color, or a heavy monk's cloth, if you would have them replace shutters at night. This room is not the place for discarded lace or net curtains, nor will silk ever seem quite appropriate. Old cotton or linen material that is stout but has faded from long use, perhaps can be dyed to make just exactly the curtains you need here. Monk's cloth, too, can be dyed, so if you would have curtains of old blue, dye it that hue and then trim, if you wish, with a dash of red, or hang them by loops from a red pole. For the built-in seats, real or imitation leather is the ideal upholstery, but if too expensive, corduroy or a heavy canvas-like cotton cloth is less so. A stripe or check will not show soiling as quickly as a plain fabric. Rough and solid textures in good clear colors will undoubtedly be your wisest selections. And by all means choose fabrics and furniture that users won't need to be very careful of. This should be one room where careless comfort and amusement are chief considerations.

How She Studied Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

ARE you one of those who would like to have a knowledge of antiques and decoration, but despair of making a beginning? If so, do not despair. In this subject as in others, there is an approach through elementary ideas to the more complicated. You will find delights along the road from the very beginning, too, in this land of enchantment.

Should you find yourself able to take a course in decoration at an art school, university or by correspondence, by all means do so. But if this is not possible, you can learn an infinite amount by yourself. Then, if the "some day" comes when you can take a thorough course, you will be that much better prepared. Perhaps one young woman's experience in self instruction will help you.

Read "About Antiques"

She decided that, as the way of living in her own country was most familiar to her, she would start with American antiques. She realized, too, that she must absorb some of the atmosphere which antiques seem to bring in order to understand them. Fortunately she found a book in the public library, "About Antiques" by Ella Shannon Bowles, whose purpose was to awaken in the reader an interest in the lives, customs and possessions of our colonial ancestors. The author described a number of domestic articles as well as stressed the great importance and value of studying our early history through reading old letters, diaries, and descriptions of the times in which the furniture and accessories were made and cased.

The next step came in the perusal of a little book called, "Antiques" by Sarah M. Lockwood. This volume, while based on American antiques, also took its reader in an elementary way back into European furniture forms, chiefly English, thus opening a wider vista. In a natural sequence there came a study of period furniture, beginning with the English, since so much of the American was inspired by it. Artistic influences for many hundreds of years have been transferred from one nation to another, though modified by the particular adaptation in each country. Consequently, the student found it necessary to go beyond the borders of her own land, to trace these influences to their sources and thus to become more acquainted with the culture of other nations.

All this time a careful notebook had been kept with notes taken from books and magazine articles. To these were added pictures of furniture, glass, ceramics and entire rooms, clipped from magazines and pasted in to illustrate the notes. The second-hand magazine stands were a bonanza for this part of the work. Had Mr. Beede's feature, "Antiques, One at a Time," been running, it, too, would have been gratefully clipped and included. A chart to help the beginner keep straight the periods of design, was filled in for a time. Several of the magazines are now publishing, both in their current issues and in a service bulletin, charts which may be more useful than the homemade ones because the fine print makes it possible to tabulate a great deal in a small space.

Talked With Leaders

One cannot get the feel of antiques out of a book very well. It is necessary to see them and touch them. Our student spent much time in the local antique shops examining and trying to identify what she saw. She discovered that dealers are in love with their shops and that they are delighted to talk about their wares.

Later a flying trip East gave an opportunity for a visit to the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. In Philadelphia the Dutch colonial rooms in the Pennsylvania Museum of Fine Arts were visited, and two of the old houses in Fairmount Park, which are being kept as museums with as much of the original furniture as possible.

A Suitable Background

Naturally the setting for antiques had to be studied, too. Here it was found that we do not put our old treasures into just the setting into which they were born, because that would be too much like the setting for a costume play. We have gone beyond that period now with our taste for greater simplicity. With our modern conveniences we can create a background which is suited to our old pieces and yet satisfies the contemporary eye.

This point of view brought our young friend an increased interest in modern decoration, bringing her up to date. Now she is able to read the Monitor decoration page with eagerness and a wider degree of understanding. She is alert to take advantage of every opportunity which comes her way to read about this fascinating subject; to hear lectures; or to see examples of fine decoration in homes, stores and museums. Now, though with complete humility, she realizes she is just over the threshold into the enchanted land, she is no longer bewildered, but rejoices that there is so much more to learn.

DOROTHY JOHN

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Living With Foreign Languages—As Summer Study

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'French and Spanish Spoken Here'

Foreign Language House Idea—Increasing in American Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

TO GUIDE students over the bridge that leads from a formal textbook knowledge of a foreign language to a practical use of it, is a feat now being accomplished in a number of American universities by the establishment of foreign language houses during their summer sessions. In these houses students pledge themselves to speak no word of English, resolving to make their wants and ideas known in French or Spanish as the case may be.

Northwestern University is the most recent of the institutions to adopt this entertaining aid to linguistic learning. Two educators, skilled in organizing houses of this kind through experience in the University of Colorado and Pennsylvania State College, have led the experiment at Northwestern this summer, and they feel much encouraged over the results. Not only are regularly enrolled summer school students eating their meals in the French and Spanish "pensions," but students of other universities, at home in Evanston for the summer, come frequently for meals and evening programs in the pension. As for the students who sit regularly at these tables where only French and Spanish are spoken, many have already forgotten their self-consciousness about speaking in the tongue of the classroom and manage to hold their own in an argument, even though no word of English is permitted.

Marked Progress In Four Weeks

Professor Edmond A. Meras, who came here from Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., to conduct the French pension, said that students made marked progress even in the first four weeks of the eight during which the pension is being conducted. "One particularly interesting case is that of a Latin teacher who came here this summer to prepare herself to teach French. This young woman," he related, "is an excellent student, and knew her French grammar well, but when she came to our table she was not able to use her academic knowledge to carry on the simplest sort of conversation. She has been here four weeks now, and what a change; she is really able to 'spread herself' now."

Dr. Edwin B. Place, professor of Romance Languages at Northwestern, is responsible for this innovation on the shore of Lake Michigan. Dr. Place was one of the directors of the University of Colorado's French and Spanish houses, and was formerly head of the department of romance languages of that university, which has a reputation for its practical work in these languages. Professor Meras had worked with him there, and these colleagues are bringing their western experience to the midwestern school this summer.

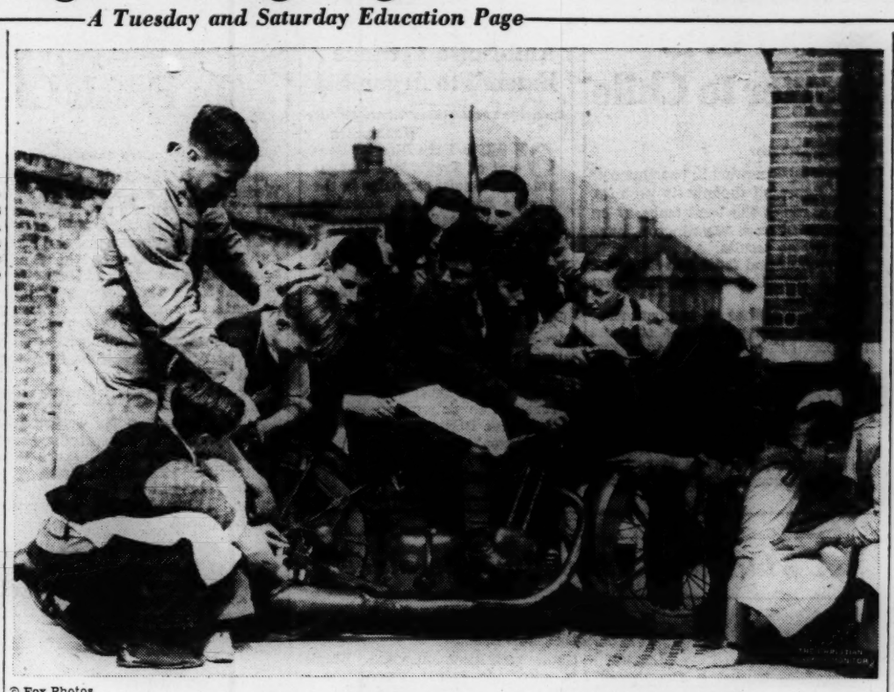
The principal opportunity for speaking the languages is offered at the three meals a day served in the French and Spanish pensions at Willard House, a dormitory. At the French table Professor Meras and two others with a good speaking knowledge of the language keep the conversation going. At the Spanish table, Miss Trinidad de Mora, a native of Spain, is the conversation pilot. Miss de Mora got her experience at similar houses at the University of Wisconsin and Stanford University.

Evening gatherings are also arranged to extend the opportunities for hearing and speaking the languages. French and Spanish songs are always popular. Once a week a party is held with some special feature. One evening Professor Brenes-Mesen of the faculty read his own poems. On another Professor Joseph Carriere told of his studies of the survival of the French language in out-of-the-way parts of the United States, and played phonograph records he has made of old French folk songs which have been perpetuated in French settlements here.

Forget Timidity

Sometimes the students gather in the evening for French and Spanish songs and games. It is easy to forget one's timidity about language when singing or playing. A particularly happy event was the celebration of the "Quatorze Juillet," the "Fourth of July of France." Students and faculty joined in making the best possible American reproduction of the gay French holiday. They decked their dining room in the tricolor, they went about singing the Marseillaise, they had fireworks, they gave a free play in the tradition of the French state theaters which charge no admission on that day, and in the evening they danced and danced. Of course they realized that to be quite French they should have danced until daylight, but remembering their classes the next day, they tempered their enthusiasm at this point.

Professor Meras hopes to see the Northwestern pensions grow into regular houses, where the students can live 24 hours a day in the Old World atmosphere if they choose. He thinks this method, given its original impetus by the successful Middlebury (Vt.) French house, is particularly well adapted to the United States. European countries, with their easy access to each other, find it practical to exchange pupils between schools and homes. The Ministries of Education in England and France, for example, conduct a regular exchange of students of their respective countries. But an ocean lies between the United States and foreign lands and the time and expense of an ocean voyage is no negligible factor. The answer appears to be to bring the native speakers of the foreign languages to this country and reproduce the atmosphere of their homelands. Professor Meras says that with such environment, and an intelligent and thorough study of the phonetics and rhythm of the foreign language, it is possible to learn it on American soil, so that it can be spoken without a trace of American accent.



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No, This Is Not a Holiday—Just a Lesson in Mechanics

Practical lessons are obviously popular with these English schoolboys. In fact, we imagine this is one course in which each lad is keen to recite. But who wouldn't like to share this demonstration in mechanics given on a motorcycle to the boys of Fairlop School, Ilford, Essex?

Seemingly to School

An Observation Game That Enlivens the Daily Walk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I SAW four cats today, mother, on my way to school," said Marian. "One was a big black cat sitting in a window washing his face, and another was a gray cat in a tree. The other two were kittens and they were playing on the floor of a store where I went with Nora on an errand."

"I want dogs for tomorrow," said her brother John. "Today I had automobiles. I saw seven cars before I got to school, and the license plates came from three different states. One car was a beauty, with a long brown body and lots of bright trimmings."

"Oh, I saw one you ought to have added to your collection," said Marian. It was an advertising car with the figure of a white horse on the front of it."

"Is this a game they are playing?" asked a visitor who had listened interestedly to the children's conversation.

"In a way it is," replied the mother. "The children have quite a long walk to school and sometimes they used to get quarreling or loiter on the way. They never seemed to notice the interesting things they passed every day, but talked too much about the faults of their playmates and teachers or trivial happenings along the way. I wanted them to use their eyes and notice the beautiful or the funny things around them. I began to give them specific things to watch for and tell me about, and now they do it all the time whenever they go on an errand or to school or for a walk."

"Do you always tell them what to watch for?" asked the visitor.

"Sometimes I give them a subject, but more often now they think of one themselves or give a topic to each other," said the mother. "They both keep diaries called 'Today's Walk,' and write down their discoveries. Sometimes they write stories about them later in school. In the spring they notice the trees, watch the progress of their unfolding, compare the differences in grass and lawns or watch weeds, seeds and wings. One day Marian decided to take a color for her game, and she chose yellow. It was surprising all the things she saw in one day that were yellow, from a tiny leaf to a cat, a car, a grocery sign, a feather in a hat and a sunset cloud.

"John had great fun the day I gave him earth for his subject. He was puzzled at first because he said all earth or dirt was the same, but he was interested and astonished to find that in his walk he came across black garden earth, red sand in anthills, yellow mud by a stream, and gray pathways. In the winter the children watch for queer shadows, different shapes of icicles, snow drifts, store signs, winter birds and other things. Each season brings a new variety of subjects, so the game is always new and interesting."

Using Bible Stories

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont

Dear Monitor Parents:

Someone may be glad to know how I overcame the indifference of my two small boys to spiritual things. As we lived on a farm away from church and others of similar belief and I was the only one in the home interested besides a young daughter, sometimes I almost despaired.

Then I found the solution in the simple Bible stories. They found them intensely fascinating and loved to discuss their relation to our problems. Now all that is necessary to say is: "Let us see how much we can remember about Daniel. What did Daniel do three times a day?" One will answer enthusiastically and presently they are completely interested. Recently the boy who had troubled me the most expressed gratitude for the reading.

I often wonder why some parents do not avail themselves more of the benefits of the good movements common today for their children, such as the Scouts, 4-H Clubs, etc. My daughter has gained much from the 4-H Club, not only in learning the rudiments of sewing and canning, which she would not have been so eager to learn at home, but also the value of persistence, accuracy and neatness. All these movements stress clean thinking and acting, provide an outlet for energy, lend a purpose, supply wholesome contacts and supplement the home training to a remarkable degree. Are you taking advantage of present good?

Let us have more letters to the Parent Column. It is very helpful to gain ideas on bringing out the best in our daily life.

(Mrs.) M. Mc. F.

A Valuable Lesson

Middlesex, England

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my gratitude for the Parents' column, which is always so helpful; and I should like to send in this little experience which may bless others.

We gave a children's party recently for our eight-year-old daughter, and according to the custom in this part of the world, we provided little gifts for the guests. We also had a number of these gifts to spare which could be used as prizes for the winners of the various races, games and competitions. The children soon discovered this, and then the quality of good sportsmanship, and of doing their best for the sheer joy of the thing, just vanished, and there appeared an element of greed and discord which taught us a very useful lesson. We feel that another time we would place a simple and suitable gift on each child's plate at the beginning of the afternoon. These gifts would all be alike, to eliminate the feeling of unfairness. Then we would explain to the children that the games and races would be run for fun, or for points, but not for prizes. We hope the result will be good!

There is no doubt that the materialistic tendencies of the times are trying to permeate the experiences of the children. They have so much showered upon them in the way of material things, and of course they still feel unsatisfied, and do not know why in some cases. We feel that, as parents, we can all do so much to break up the belief of material attraction by helping the children to love the things of real value. It would be interesting to read in your columns if others have had some success along these lines.

(Mrs.) D. M. B.

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Retail Business Up 10 to 12 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Irregular consumer demand for retail goods during the past week extended the mild curtailment of retail distribution recorded for the week preceding, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Sales of vacation necessities and sporting goods were sustained, says the report, but the belated calls for beachwear and luggage found assortments incomplete.

Heat Aids Trade

"Soaring temperatures revived interest in electric fans, electric refrigerators and air-conditioning units," the survey continued "but prevented fall merchandise from contributing to the week's volume. Special sales practically cleared the scant stocks of summer goods. August promotions of furniture and house-furnishings were less patronized, but inquiries and lay-away deposits on furs increased. Sales of groceries and canned goods rose abruptly.

"Record high temperatures in some districts, as the heat wave worked its way across the country, reduced distribution at most cities by 3 to 8 per cent for the week. This shortened the estimated increase of retail sales to 10 to 12 per cent over the corresponding 1935 volume, taking the country as a whole. There was a smaller gain than in recent weeks reported for the New England states, as the rise from last year's total was only 8 to 12 per cent. The improvement in some sections, which advanced the gain to 20 to 25 per cent, brought the average for the East 12 to 15 per cent above its position for the like week a year ago.

"In spite of the decline for the week in some parts of the Middle West," the report says, "as the thermometer hovered around the century mark, retail volume ranged from 10 to 21 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1935 week. With crop losses less than early estimates indicated, the continued recovery in the Northwest widened the gain to 12 to 18 per cent. The increase for the South was unchanged at 18 to 20 per cent, but for the Southwest it was lowered to 20 to 25 per cent, due to the hot weather. On the Pacific Coast retail trade was more buoyant, and the average was lifted to 15 to 18 per cent over the 1935 volume.

Wholesale Trade Strong

"Passing the first peak of the fall movement, wholesale buying has spent some of its force, but volume was little changed for the week, making a better showing by 20 to 25 per cent than a year ago, with gains up to 40 per cent registered in some lines. Fewer buyers were in the leading markets, but at the smaller centers trade shows continued to attract retailers and mail orders rose to the best level of the season. More commitments, particularly for staples, were received from the drought areas, especially from those where losses were found to be less than the first surveys revealed. Mail-order houses, however, reported evidence of curtailment in the most devastated districts," the report concluded.

Japan's Imports of U. S. Cotton Probably Below '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Japan's cotton imports from Sept. 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 amounted to 3,156,000 bales of 478 pounds each compared with 2,925,000 bales during the corresponding ten months of 1934-35, according to report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Shanghai.

Of the current season's imports 1,436,00 bales or 46 per cent came from the United States, 1,314,000 bales or 42 per cent from India, 135,000 bales from China, 94,000 bales from Egypt and 177,000 bales from other countries.

It is expected that imports of American cotton into Japan for the entire season, ending Sept. 1, will be slightly less than the 1,576,000 bales imported in 1934-35. Japanese imports from all countries last season amounted to 3,303,000 bales of which 48 per cent came from the United States and 43 per cent from India.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
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Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20

Germany Replaces the U. S. As Leading Exporter to Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Uncle Sam has lost his leadership among exporting nations to Chile for the first time in 20 years. Germany is now No. 1 seller. The fact that Germany, who last year snatched second position, customarily occupied by Great Britain, has now outstripped the United States caused a stir on the stock exchange and in foreign trading circles, though for several months past influential voices have been raised against the perils of too close a tie-up with the Reich.

In exporting to Chile, Germany was first with a half year total of 48,500,000 of gold pesos (one gold peso is worth 20.63 cents), as against 21,500,000 for the first half of 1935; the United States was second with 43,300,000 (40.7 in 1935); and 000 (29.6 in 1935). Total imports from all nations were 170.7, as compared with 140,800,000, an increase of 21 per cent.

U. S. Best Customer

The United States continued to be Chile's best customer with purchases valued at 48.5 millions (52.6 in 1935), but Great Britain was a close second with 47.8 millions (53.8 in 1935) and Germany third with 34.3 millions (18.6 in 1935). Chile's sales to all nations were valued at 297 millions, a 10 per cent increase on the 1935 period. None of the sales, however, included nitrate, Chile's principal export product. Information regarding shipment and destination of nitrate, as well as iodine, a subsidiary product, is kept secret, because of the sharp competition between the Chilean and synthetic producers in the world fertilizer markets.

American traders recognize there is no possibility of overtaking Germany in the second half of this year. On the contrary, they consider the German lead will be consolidated and increased by the end of the year, especially as there are persistent reports that the Chilean government will acquire armaments with blocked Reichsmarks. The fact that the United States is first among purchasers of Chilean produce has strengthened the continued and strong protests against the ban on automobiles and radios which especially affects American traders.

There is evidence that many Chileans are becoming alarmed at the trend of trade with Germany. The Reich has duplicated its "Balkan policy" by becoming an aggressive buyer of Chilean produce, payment of which is immediately blocked in marks and can only be effected by imports of German manufactures. This explains the increasing abundance of photographic apparatus, fountain pens and other German articles on the Chilean market.

Local economists complain that much of Chile's produce is being resold on the world markets for free exchange while this country is forced to buy lines of merchandise of which Germany has a surfeit. The possibility that armaments may be one of these has caused additional concern, though it should be pointed out in fairness to the Chilean government that there has been practically no renewal of equipment in the navy or army for five years.

Competition Difficult

American and British importers report a complete inability to compete with Germany in most lines of manufactures as a result of the latest phase of Chile-German compensation trading. Americans are especially aroused because of the ban on motorcars and radios, which are now incorporated in the "luxury" class. Repeated diplomatic protests, made through the local embassy on instructions from Washington, have produced no results.

The motor and radio ban coincided with a reduction in the tariff on champagne.

France also has a compensation agreement and practically enforces her special lines of exports in return for purchases of Chilean produce. These are only a few of the absurdities arising from compensation trade — absurdities which the Chilean government is first to recognize but which, it says, cannot be avoided until multilateral trade is restored on a commonsense and enduring basis.

Wool Goods Trade Is Showing Signs Of Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Signs of improvement in the wool goods market are beginning to appear, the New York Wool Top Exchange Service reports. Greater interest is being taken on the part of buyers in the new lines of men's wear being shown for the coming spring season and business in tropical worsteds is active. As yet, however, the markets continue quiet. Sales of women's wear fabrics are increasing. A number of mills have sold their output for several months ahead, and stocks of women's coatings and suitings are almost depleted as a result of the buying done in the last week.

Cloth prices, however, have not quite kept pace with the advances in raw wool markets and profit margins are narrower on most cloths than they were a year ago. Furthermore, men's wear mills are curtailing operations and the increase in women's wear production has not been sufficient to offset this. Taken as a whole the industry is not operating as much machinery as a month ago but an upturn in production is looked for in September when men's wear mills swing into the production of spring goods.

"A number of mills are showing spring lines of men's wear fabrics but have not booked much business as yet," says the Exchange Service. "Clothing manufacturers are showing interest in the new offerings but are not likely to place much initial business before Labor Day. Prices, however, remain firm, although there is more talk of granting concessions in the hope of attracting early business. The usual price jockeying so apparent at the beginning of a new season is not quite so noticeable, however, due to the fact that a number of mills have decided to change to a rigid one-price policy in order to avoid possible violation of the Patman Price Bill."

Produce Exchange Holiday

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Anti-Noise Crusade Extends to Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

ON SEPT. 1 the Director General of Traffic will inaugurate an anti-noise campaign in the city of Buenos Aires, according to a report made public by the Commerce Department.

It is reported locally that the Director General of Traffic will, among other things, refuse to grant licenses to any motor vehicles which fail to comply with regulations governing horns, the terms of this proviso being: "All motor vehicles should be provided with horns of a single soft tone, to be determined by the Executive Department. The use of 'klaxon' sirens, loud-sounding sharp and double or trebletone horns is strictly prohibited."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Attention is being increasingly drawn in England to the relation between nutrition and agriculture. Sir John Orr, for example, estimates that 20,000,000 of the English are consuming less than the optimum of foodstuffs, that to correct their diet would require a 20 per cent increase in total consumption, including 42 per cent. more milk, 27 per cent more eggs, 28 per cent more fruit, 53 per cent more green vegetables, and that the increase in expenditure might amount to around £200,000,000. In spite of this necessity for increased output, British agriculture claims to be depressed, and in need of artificial respiration. It is frequently maintained that our agriculture has been completely neglected. Yet £15,00,000 a year is now being spent in direct subsidy to agriculture and some estimates of state aid, by way of subsidy, taxation relief and indirect assistance, run around £50,000,000 a year, for the 1,150,000 persons gainfully employed.

The present government has been particularly kind to farmers, and it might be supposed that in return for assistance the government would demand efficient reorganization of a notoriously nonco-operative, selfish and backward industry, to produce the commodities for which we are suited. In fact, exactly the contrary has happened. Tariffs were imposed on most agricultural imports in 1932.

Under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1933 the Minister of Agriculture and the President of the Board of Trade may control imports of any agricultural product if it is subject to a marketing scheme drawn up by producers, or if such a scheme is being prepared.

Overproduction

The theory seems to be that agricultural prices have fallen during the depression because there is overproduction of foodstuffs in the world, and that the remedy is to restrict imports, put up domestic prices, so that they cover the costs of the least efficient producer. This policy is being applied to commodity after commodity, regardless of the necessity of increasing consumption, of the fact that every rise in agricultural prices lowers the standard of living of the 93 per cent of our population not connected with agriculture, and of the immediate repercussion of lower imports upon our export industries. The weapons being used to protect the farmer include tariffs, quotas, direct subsidies born by the taxpayer, and indirect subsidies, or processing taxes born by the consumer.

A brief review of some of the schemes in force will disclose their nature:

Sugar Beet. Subsidy started in 1925, in amount sufficient to make production remunerative. In 10 years acreage under sugar beet increased from nil to 366,000, and subsidy amounted to over £50 millions, more than the market value of all the sugar produced. Subsidy was sufficient to enable the manufacturing companies to repay nearly 18½ per cent of their capital, write off 42 per cent of their assets, accumulate assets amounting to 27 per cent of their remaining capital, pay gross dividends of more than 85 per cent of outstanding share capital. Government commission recently gave majority report that there was no reason to continue the subsidy, that the industry would never be self-supporting. Government chose minority report, consolidated all manufacturing companies in one corporation, continued the subsidy.

Wheat: Subsidy on home grown wheat, raised by a levy on all imports and flour milled, collected by millers, passed on by them in form of higher bread prices to consumer. Enough collected to pay farmers difference between 10s. a cwt. and free market price of less than 5s a cwt. Subsidy paid not on actual crop, but on an "anticipated" supply determined before the crop year by the Minister. Figure fixed increased from 19,800,000 cwt. in 1932-33 to 32,000,000 for 1934-35. Actual production has in each season exceeded anticipated; and subsidy amounts to about £7,000,000 a year.

Beef: Roughly half domestic consumption is home grown, half imported. Home grown is dear; imported (chilled from Argentina, frozen from Australia and Argentina is food of poor. Long-term trend of demand is away from frozen to chilled, away from beef to lamb and mutton. Tied by trade agreement with Argentina and by Ottawa agreements, Minister could only threaten quota restrictions, and give subsidy to home producer, fixed at £3 million in 1933, rising to £5 million a year. Dominions have been increasing their imports, but Minister, who secured certain reduction in imports under Ottawa, has now bullied Argentina and Australia to accept further limitation, and tariff is imposed on foreign imports. Despite falling supplies price has fallen, with falling demand.

Lamb and Mutton: Imports have increased, but demand has increased also, and prices have risen. Since restriction imposed, Empire is supplying larger percentage of home consumption.

Scheme Nearly Broke Up

Bacon and Pork: Pig Board and Bacon Marketing Board set up in 1933. Aim, to raise domestic price, by excluding Danish imports. In first season scheme nearly broke down. Large supply of pigs to curers, but prices did not rise fast enough, curers made a loss, had to be bailed out by government. Breeders now reluctant to supply bacon pigs, are diverting to porkers, for which price rose. Minister has imposed restriction on pork imports, affecting U. S. A. and Argentina, amounting to 50 per cent of import level at end of 1934. Retail bacon prices rose 60 per cent on adoption of restriction of imports, domestic quality poor, demand shifted away from bacon. A bacon development board now formed to encourage efficient production.

Milk: A milk marketing board, representing producers, has kept price of liquid milk fixed. Government guarantees a minimum price of milk for manufacturing purposes. Enormous increase of milk supply has been result, but consumption of liquid milk has not increased. Increase has been diverted to manufacturing markets, where it is sold at a loss, thanks to government subsidy, and subsidy from liquid milk consumers. Distributors' margins are very high, in London amounting to 11½d. per gallon, more than the farmers' 10d. a gallon for liquid milk. Producers resist all attempts to reduce retail milk price. Trade is badly organized. Of milk for manufacture, roughly 26 per cent goes to cheese, 26 per cent butter, 21 per cent condensed milk, 19 per cent fresh cream. Government is attempting to restrict imports of these products in order to raise domestic price.

A marketing board is at work on potatoes, and on eggs and poultry, with similar ambitions to restrict foreign imports.

Vegetables: Roughly 88 per cent of home consumption is supplied by home production. Imports have been drastically reduced since 1932, tariffs have been applied. The variety available to the consumer is limited, condition is frequently poor, grading is nonexistent. America has almost succeeded in abolishing seasonal fluctuations in supply of vegetables; England is doing everything possible to accentuate them.

Fruit: Roughly three fourths come from abroad. Domestic producers refused to form marketing board. Tariff on imports was imposed in 1932.

An index of imports by volume of 28 agricultural commodities shows the following changes between 1931 and 1934 (1927-29 as 100):

	From Empire	From Foreign Countries	Total
1931	117	116	117
1934	137	84	104

The reduction in imports has been most drastic in fruit and vegetables.

It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the combined effect of these schemes is to raise the prices of foodstuffs, without any return in the form of greater efficiency in domestic production. This may seem to contradict the admittedy sound argument that a large part of British recovery is attributable to cheaper food during the depression, which has left a larger margin from fixed money incomes to be diverted to houses, motorcars, and similar articles. The contradiction is easily resolved.

May Restrict Recovery

In the first place, the full effect of this policy has not yet been felt. As it proceeds, it may be expected to restrict recovery. And in the second place, the terms of international trade moved strongly in our favor during the depression, so vital was it for primary producing countries to enter the British market Between 1930 and 1935 the Board of Trade index of average values of retained imports (of which the great majority are foods) fell from 100 to 75. The index of volume fell only from 100 to 97.8. The indices of average value, and of volume, of British exports during the same period fell from 100 to 81.8 and 91.2 respectively. In other words, we have been able to obtain a larger quantity of foods from abroad for a unit of exports. Recovery in Britain has been based upon depression in the primary producing countries, which in turn has reacted to keep our export industries depressed. And every step we take to restrict still further the market for foreign foodstuffs, will aggravate conditions in our foreign markets, raise the price of foods in England, lower the standard of living.

There is every reason to suppose that we could produce a very much larger supply of dairy products, green vegetables, and some cattle products, at economic prices, if only we reorganized our methods of production, of supply of capital, and of retail distribution. The co-operative enterprises promoted by the Ford Co. in England are an excellent example. But our present policy is to subsidize products in which we can never compete with other countries.

Showdown With TVA Impends In Fresh Case Before Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the filing Wednesday of an amendment to their May 29 suite in federal court to test the constitutionality of the TVA electrical operations, the leading private utilities in the South have again pushed ahead their effort to precipitate a showdown and an ultimate answer to the pressing problem of how far the Tennessee Valley Authority can, or will, extend its competitive operations into the public utility field.

Several other developments this summer hasten the day when the TVA operations, so far only a potential threat to the private companies, either actually mature into destructive competition with the private companies or are drastically curbed within definite, non-competitive limits.

Alabama Power Case

One of these developments concerns the agreement made two years ago between Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, holding concern for the power companies chiefly affected, and the TVA. This agreement was the cause of the recent Supreme Court decision on the sale of Muscle Shoals power by the TVA. Under the terms of the agreement, Commonwealth and Southern withdrew the Alabama Power Company from two counties just south of Muscle Shoals, one in northeast Mississippi, the other in northwest Alabama. In return, TVA agreed not to invade other territory of CSC's subsidiaries, Tennessee Power and Alabama Power.

In effect, CSC threw a part of Alabama Power to the TVA wolves in order to save its other children. The Alabama preferred stockholders objecteed, but unsuccessfully.

That agreement which concerned only Muscle Shoals power, was signed at a time when Muscle Shoals power was all the TVA had, and it was to terminate either in December, 1937, or three months after the first power was available from Cove Creek (Norris) dam. The TVA notified Commonwealth & Southern on Aug. 1 that this power was available. That means that from Nov. 1 the truce is off, and TVA is no longer prevented by it from weaving its transmission lines wherever it pleases through the territory of Tennessee Power, Alabama Power, Georgia Power and 16 other plaintiff companies.

TVA Rift

A third development pointing to a showdown this year involves a potential internal rift in the TVA over the very issue of whether the Authority shall, now that it has Norris dam power, begin to spread its power lines through the South, or whether it shall take the more conservative path of selling its power in a limited area on a non-competitive basis, or directly to the power companies.

Last June such a difference of opinion developed between two of the three heads of the Authority that Arthur E. Morgan, engineer and former head of Antioch College, threatened to resign unless fire-eating, utility-baiting lawyer David E. Lilienthal was dropped. Mr. Lilienthal's term of office was expiring. President Roosevelt answered the more moderate Mr. Morgan by reappointing Mr. Lilienthal for nine years, and the Senate confirmed it. Mr. Morgan, however, did not resign —yet. Rumor is that he is standing by his chief until election. After that a showdown is likely.

Competitive Program

Meantime the TVA is going ahead along the lines favored by Mr. Lilienthal and, by implication, the President, in active competition with the private companies. It is this rapid acceleration of the competitive program which the utilities are trying to stop "dead in its tracks" by the 19-company suit filed in May plus the amendment to that suit filed last week. The Supreme Court's decision concerned only the Muscle Shoals property, whose by-product electric power has been available for many years. Now, however, the first of the New Deal dams, Norris, has been completed, and the TVA has no place to go with its power except into the territory of the private companies. More dams will come along, and there will be m power to dispose of.

Thus the private companies are beginning to feel the competition of TVA for the first time as an actuality instead of a threat.

Livestock Prices Off Except Cattle; Hog Values Collapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Strictly grain-fed cattle continued to work higher but other livestock lost price ground during the week under review. The hog market collapsed after the top had been pushed to $12.05, a new high mark for the year. The supply of lambs showed some expansion, the same being true of cattle, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings reacted but the downturn came late and affected only a very small percentage of the crop. Before the tide turned 1300 lb. offerings touched $10.25 and long yearlings made $10.15. All lightweight steers and yearlings closed 25-40c higher while medium weight and weighty offerings finished anywhere from steady to 25c higher, but most she stock declined.

Early in the week, hogs got brisk action and the market advanced by leaps and bounds. Then the crash came and in the course of two days weights under 180 pounds dropped 50c to $1, finishing at least 25-50c under the close last week. In other words, the course of this week's market was very erratic, activity giving way to stagnation. An unwieldy supply of plain qualitied lightweights piled up, resulting in large daily holdovers. The drop in turn attracted orders, indicating that the bottom had been reached temporarily as shown by the fact that all weights got action late today.

Unfavorable dressed yields tended to offset paper declines in all branches of the market, this being particularly true of fat lambs, which closed mostly 25c lower. Better grade natives turned at $8.75-9.25 at the close against $9-9.50 paid earlier in the week.

U. S. Tariff Suspends Japan's Zipper Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

AS THE result of the increased import duty on slide zippers in the United States, effective July 31, 1936, it is reported locally that many plants in Osaka, Japan, have decided to suspend production of zippers, according to a report made public by the Commerce Department.

It has been stated that of the total exports of slide fasteners, 70 per cent have been consigned to the United States, 20 per cent to Australia, and 10 per cent to other countries.

It was added that in Osaka there are 30 factories equipped with the necessary manufacturing machines and 600 small plants interested in making parts. About 30,000 men are said to be engaged in this industry and the annual production is valued at 4,600,000 yen ($1,350,000), the report states.

U. S.-Canada May Unite to Expose Security Frauds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joint action to stamp out stock swindlers who operate across the United States-Canadian border and victimize investors on both sides is disclosed by Securities Commission officials.

Officials said they are pushing negotiations for a series of agreements aimed at fraudulent international operations in securities.

One agreement already has been concluded with the Ontario Securities Commission calling for joint action by that body and the Securities Commission here against operators who maintain offices in one country and use "high pressure" methods against investors in the other.

Officials said John T. Callahan, assistant general counsel of the United States agency, is in Quebec negotiating an agreement with provincial officials. Later, it was said, he will visit other Canadian provinces seeking similar understandings.

Purpose of the agreements is to set up machinery under which Canadian and American securities authorities can move against firms which use the long distance telephone or other methods to carry on fraudulent stock transactions.

Such a system, officials explained, would enable quick action against a firm which set up a "boiler room" in one country to pursuade investors in the other to buy securities of dubious value.

Officials asserted that in some cases the agreements will do away with extradition procedure by making possible prosecution in the country from which the illegal operations emahate.

Coincident with the Securities Commission's efforts to round out the system of Canadian agreements, the Washington Better Business Bureau published a warning to investors to "beware of long distance telephone calls from brokers and investment houses unknown to you."

Restriction Plans Solve Problem Of World Carryovers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Restriction programs in copper, tin, rubber, coffee, sugar, cotton, wheat, corn, etc., have finally accomplished their purpose of ridding the world's markets of these superfluous carryovers.

The copper quota is one of many which have been increased in recent months. Steadily rising consumption has induced the producers of a number of the world's most important commodities to relax their hold on production, and release additional supplies into the market to avoid incurring the wrath of consumers or the invasion of their markets by high-cost or maverick producers outside the agreement.

The American sugar quota for most producers has been increased three times this year; once to allow for an original underestimate of consumption, once to allow for the improbability that beet sugar growers would meet their liberal production quota, and once to allow for the probable inability of the Philippine producers to ship in over the 1.87½ cent duty.

Rubber Pact Adjusted

The nine-power rubber control agreement, which had choked down rubber exports to 60 per cent of basic production this year, was adjusted in April to permit rubber exports to increase to 65 per cent, effective July 1, and the present firm price, strong demand, and shrinking stocks, together with the difficulty of keeping down native Dutch Indies production indicate that a further quota increase will probably be made later on this year.

The international tin cartel sprung a surprise on the trade on June 25 by increasing its quota from 85 to 90 per cent while a continuance of the 85 per cent level was expected. A very tight situation in tin has been brought about by the cartel. But the 5-year agreement expires at the end of December unless renewed, and several small outside countries have been expanding their production rapidly, while the low-cost Malayan producers are somewhat disgruntled at the prospect of continually holding the restriction umbrella over the price for the benefit of high cost mines both inside and outside the agreement.

The Canadian wheat control scheme was finally abandoned last summer when the remaining stocks were turned over to a National

Easing Up on Restrictions

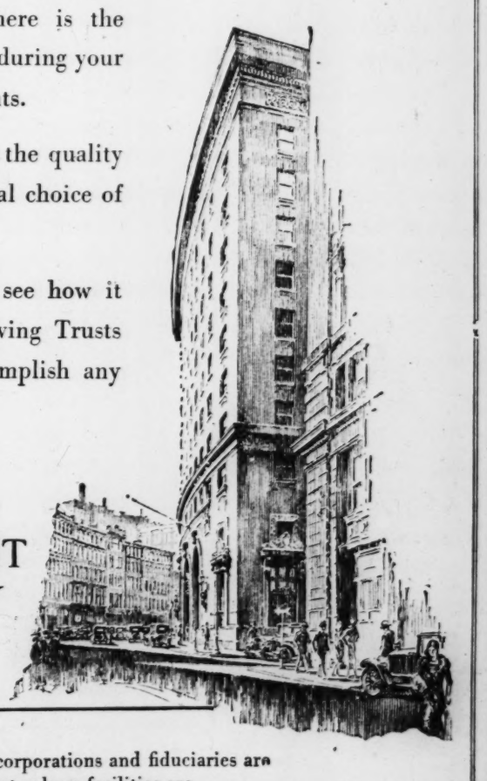
There are also indications that the American government's tremendous program of restricting farm production in order to help the farmer is being abandoned piece by piece. The Supreme Court invalidated the AAA crop reduction bonuses, though these have been replaced by the fictional soil conservation payments. The objective of "price parity" has been replaced in the Soil Conservation Act by "income parity," a significant change in the light of the reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Brookings Institute indicating that the South's income from cotton might have been just as great without as with restriction. The drought has also fatally wounded the prestige of the plans to fit grain production to consumption by bonuses for crop restriction. Grain Board to dispose of.

Trusts That Benefit While You Are Alive

You need not postpone the establishment of Trusts until your Will becomes operative. There is the Living Trust, which can be made effective during your lifetime, for the benefit of your dependents.

By means of a Living Trust you can test the quality of our Trusteeship *before* making the final choice of Executor and Trustee for your Estate.

Also, you can watch a Living Trust to see how it accomplishes your intended benefits. Living Trusts can be drawn by your attorney to accomplish any beneficial purpose you have in mind.



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Peace Delegates Prepare to Go To Brussels Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Twenty American delegates sail today to attend the Brussels World Peace Congress, Sept. 3-6. More than 1000 delegates representing 30 countries will participate in the congress. Pierre Cot, former air minister and a member of the present Cabinet of France, launched the plan, and Viscount Cecil, who conducted the British peace ballot, will preside.

The congress will seek to develop methods on the lines of the famous British peace ballot, which will make peace sentiment politically effective throughout the world and stop the drift toward war.

Following the peace congress, Mrs. Florence B. Boeckel of Washington, education director of the National Council for Prevention of War, will go to Geneva to make a special study of the International Labor Organization.

"The program of the National Council," Mrs. Boeckel stated yesterday, "recognizes the effort for economic security and the effort for world peace as closely related phases of the same problem. Until war is abolished there can be neither economic security nor social justice," she said. "Nor can peace be firmly established until social justice is assured. The work of the International Labor Organization is regarded by the American peace movement as of vital importance and as the most hopeful step in the direction of better international relations."

Institute Debates Soviet Trade Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

needs in every direction are so great that the discussion of the effect of surfeiting those needs would seem rather fantastic.

Delegates Answer Query

Questioned as to what would happen if each Soviet citizen had two or three automobiles for his own use, while the Soviet factories went on producing more, thereby creating a situation where the Soviet government might seek a solution in exports, the Soviet delegates replied that factories would shift production of automobiles to production of pianos.

Of course the vast needs of the Soviet population are no guarantee to the outside world against Soviet exports. There have been years when the Soviet Government exported flour, butter, lard and other food products while millions of Russians went for weeks, sometimes months, without those "luxuries." During the discussion, one delegate reminded the Soviet delegation that not so long ago Canada, for instance, felt keenly the competition in the world market of Soviet wheat and lumber sold at low prices.

British Author Speaks

It was Dr. Barbara Wootton of the London School of Economics, author of "Plan or No Plan" and student of Soviet affairs, who opened yesterday's conference. In a well-planned speech she outlined the remarkable achievements of the Soviet Union in industry, agriculture, transport and military preparedness. "As a result," she said, "the Soviet Union comes into what we call the comity of nations and comes demanding respect. The Soviet Union has acquired two of those marks of respect. They have very large armaments and they have the power of borrowing money. If you wish to have respect, carry a gun and borrow money."

As to the cost of this industrial expansion and military aggrandizement, Dr. Wootton dryly remarked, "We have to thank the Soviet Union for at last providing us with an illustration of the capitalist virtue of abstinence. It has now been demonstrated that it could be done."

Mr. Vladimir Romm, Washington correspondent of Izvestia and member of the Soviet delegation, then read a paper in which he dwelt on the remarkable progress of the Soviet Union in recent years. Condemning the Trotzkyist counter revolutionists and plotters, Mr. Romm enumerated projects which have helped to develop the formerly backward sections of the Soviet Union and especially in the Far East. "The industrialization of the Soviet Union in general and its Asiatic part in particular has strengthened our economic and military power," he said. "This we consider as a stabilizing factor for peace."

Guarantees of Security

Mr. Romm elucidated this point by saying the Soviet Union had all the territory and raw materials it desired, and, therefore, did not plan any aggression or expansion. The Soviet Union, he continued, wanted peace and considered collective security as the most efficient way of preserving peace. He concluded, "Peace in western Europe is not possible without equivalent guarantees of security in eastern Europe. It would be vain to hope that without restraining European aggressors, the Pacific could be pacified."

Hamilton, Ont., Schools Plan 'Citizenship' Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont. — Pupils in Hamilton public schools will be given "citizenship" grading this fall on the new report cards, which also provide the usual spaces for reporting progress or lack of it in 14 public school subjects, it has been announced. Drafted by E. E. Perney, superintendent of schools, the new report cards contain two pages instead of one, and the second page gives the citizenship grading under four classifications.

The pupils will be graded each month according to industry, courtesy, self-control and reliability. Under self-control are three subclassifications, cheerful obedience, efforts to control temper and good sportsmanship. Under reliability, the teachers will show to what extent pupils respect property and whether they are trustworthy and accurate.

U. S. Holds On to Its Social Arbiter

Ceremonial officer of the Department of State tells the Government just what it should do on certain occasions, how it should do it and when—He continues past the retirement age by special order of the President.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Government has no court chamberlain to rule on matters of ceremony and precedence, but it has an official with comparable duties. He is Charles Lee Cooke, ceremonial officer of the State Department, whose 17 years in that position have made him an expert on all the little formalities of international etiquette.

Although he has passed the normal retirement age for civil servants, Mr. Cooke has been given special permission in an executive order from the President to continue in his highly specialized job.

Americans consider that theirs is a democratic country, yet there have always been certain formalities and procedures governing world intercourse with which this Government has conformed letter for letter. For the most part, these rules are based on respect for authority and courtesy for people of other nations.

Some Perplexing Questions

What is the proper way to address communications to foreign countries?

What events should be included on the program of a distinguished foreign visitor?

When and how do newly appointed ambassadors and ministers meet the President of the United States?

How does the President go about sending a message of congratulation to Albania on the anniversary of its founding?

Mr. Cooke answers these and a score of similar questions for the Government.

It was during the Wilson Administration that Walter Hines Page advised the President that it would be well for American officialdom to pay more attention to the fixed standards and formalities that for centuries have governed personal relations and correspondence between nations. As a result the post of ceremonial officer was created in the State Department and Mr. Cooke named to fill it.

From the Ground Up

Mr. Cooke came up through the ranks to his present position, beginning as a low-salaried clerk in the department in 1901. For a period he served as clerk in the American Embassy in London.

As ceremonial officer, his first big job was in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held here in 1921 when delegations from all the leading world powers had to be given their just due in the matter of precedence both at official meetings and social gatherings. In 1930 he went to Ethiopia as a member of the delegation attending the coronation of the Emperor.

When Coolidge economy struck the White House, a saving was ordered on social secretaries. To Mr. Cooke was entrusted the duty of arranging ceremony and precedence at official dinners and receptions. He has been doing it ever since, in addition to his State Department work.

Still Some Disputed Points

On occasions of ceremony in European capitals, everyone is assigned to his or her relative rank with official sanction of the government. In the United States, the code of precedence has been built up, not by law, but by custom and tradition. As a matter of fact, no one has ever settled the question whether an ambassador should outrank the Chief Justice or vice versa.

Wise hostesses evade the problem by not having both at the same dinner party. Heads of foreign missions rank according to their length of service in the United States. Ministers follow in the same order.

In his position of ceremonial officer, Mr. Cooke has really become the social arbiter of Washington. No society matron wants to make an embarrassing mistake in seating a jumble of ambassadors, Supreme Court justices, and admirals. So she calls Mr. Cooke on the telephone and has her problem ironed out in no time.

Keeping Track of Holidays

It is customary for the President to send to the chief executives of each nation of the world a formal good will greeting from the American people on its outstanding holiday each year, yet he does not have the time to keep track of these dates or compose suitable messages. That is another of Mr. Cooke's jobs. He selects the day the people of the recipient nation consider their most notable national holiday. Great Britain gets her greetings on the birthday of the King. France receives a message on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Central and South American republics are remembered on their independence days.

Undoubtedly Mr. Cooke could tell many an amusing tale of situations growing out of long experience with international formalities and distinguished personages from all nations of the world, but he prefers to keep them to himself. At least, he has a long-standing rule not to discuss such things with newspaper folk.

Canadians in Drought Area Get Free Rail Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Canadian railways will give free freight transportation in Saskatchewan's drought area to move cattle to more suitable areas, to transport haying outfits to sections where fodder may be obtained, to move settlers out of drought areas, and to move in fodder and feed grain to farmers in dried-out sections of the province.

The concessions were announced by J. G. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture, after interviewing rail officials in eastern Canada.

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Charles Lee Cooke
Ceremonial Officer of the Department of State, Who Is a Kind of Court Chamberlain to the United States Government

Struggle for Uniform Laws Dates From Babylonian Era

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They've been at it for 4400 years! The Babylonians started it . . . this struggle to unify the laws. It has become a major issue as each succeeding type of civilization has reached its zenith. For the past 46 years it has been carried on by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This group concluded its annual session in Boston today.

Since 1890, untangling the mass of national and state legislative acts and adjudications has been the peculiar problem of commissioners, representing each of the states, territories, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. Parenthood of the organization lies in New York, where a law was passed 46 years ago authorizing the appointment of "commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States."

Recommends 58 Acts

The national conference has drafted and approved 72 acts. Some have been, by conference action, declared obsolete and superseded by others. At present, a total of 58 acts are being recommended for adoption.

Since 2500, B. C., when Sargon established the Babylonian Empire in the fertile crescent formed by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, complexities of common or statutory law have confused citizens. Tribal chieftains ranted against the disorder of conflicting laws and rules governing their activities. Peace was brought to the fields of Babylonia only by the code of Hammurabi, whom history records as the first man to codify the laws.

The thread of codification has continued. As each civilization arose, its people muttered against the infringement of their rights. They clamored for equity, and for a guarantee of impartiality and justice for all. Biased decisions and the right of might caused chaos in the legal standing of man.

Gave Rise to Codified Law

In response to the popular demands at these times, the codified law was developed. The Code of Draco, and of Solon, the Decalogue, the Roman codes, the Justinian code, the Code Napoleon, and the New York State code, have attempted to simplify the mass of laws and contradictions arising over a long period of time.

Greeks found, during their class struggles, need for a systematized law in writing, which was answered by Draco, and later by Solon. Writing of law seems to have been an early requirement, probably the basis for the modern statute of frauds.

Probably the first conference to compile a code was that authorized in Rome about 500 B. C. Later, need for harmonizing of laws, as well as summarizing customs or traditions—the basis of former codes—was emphasized by Justinian. The Romans were almost notorious for their codes, compiling several digests of edicts, particularly as imperialism grew.

First Appeared in Prussia

Codes, in their modern meaning, first appeared in Prussia, where Frederick the Great initiated a measure to consolidate the customs and laws of the various states. The Code Napoleon has served as a model of codification by several European and South American countries. It was not merely a collection of law, but a statement of law.

As the foundation of codes in several of the states, the New York code fuses law and equity and simplifies written pleadings.

Throughout the formation of codes, a theory of generality and flexibility has remained. Their aim, apparently, has been not to cover every possible case, but to register the common and typical, leaving the more unusual to be decided by the judge.

The unifying movement has gained impetus, embracing not only today's conference of 48 states in Boston, but also the international community.

A world-wide code of law was drawn up in 1910, but was never adopted. Law, as interpreted by the international code, means "the highest type of law, the law of nations, the international law, which includes in itself all the other laws of mankind."

In 1930, a conference was held at The Hague for codification of international law. It was called in an attempt to unify the laws of nationality, of territorial waters, and of responsibility of states for damages to property of aliens.

Because certain provisions of the treaty of nationality were contrary to the laws and policy of this country, the United States refused to sign. Failure of the nations to agree on maximum and minimum responsibility for damages to alien-owned property, and on the width of territorial waters, rendered the conference barren of treaty results.

One Use of Treaties

Reciprocal treaties between nations, wiping out useless, inflexible, barriers, effect one of the primary requisitees of a code—to reduce as much as is possible, the over-abundancy of unnecessary or obsolete legislation. Unification of legal acts becomes necessary so soon as the existing legislation becomes unwieldy, whether it is national or international.

It is significant that in history codification of laws usually came at a time when a people or nation had gone through a period of political unification and economic growth. They came, in other words, when the point of progress had been attained where peaceful maintenance of the status quo was the desire of the people. They also came when the need for bringing the laws into step with the times was vividly apparent.

New Times, New Means

Such a situation, many contend, now faces the United States. Laws of various states differ so as to be a barrier in some cases to trade, a fetter on law enforcement, and a confusion to litigants generally.

In addition, new problems appear to many to demand new and more modern laws.

Although the uniform law conference here studiously avoided becoming involved in partisan politics—in fact a tense moment came when an attempt was made to inject political issues into the meeting—it was evident tsat, beyond many of the suggestions made, was a desire to evolve some way to secure united legal front in meeting present economic problems.

Such New Deal measures as the AAA and NRA which were held by the Supreme Court to be outside the province of national congressional action were not mentioned by name, but it was clear that many of the attending commissioners were vitally interested in finding a way to have the various states adopt laws of their own which would be uniform with their sister states and which would accomplish the objectives sought in some of the New Deal type of legislation.

Thus, on a larger and more complex scale, the commissioners were but continuing the work begun on the Babylonian valleys 4400 years ago.

Toronto's Children Enjoy Summer Vacation Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 10,000 children of the city have attended the 62 Community Vacation Church Schools this summer, participating in programs that provided religious education, appreciation of art and are planned especially to meet the needs of children who are forced to stay in the city during the summer months. Neither denomination nor color are observed. Among the most interesting attendants this year were the Chinese and Italian pupils.

The closing exercises took the form of a Christmas party, at which the children decorated a tree and on it placed hundreds of carefully made articles of clothing, toys and picture books, which articles will be shipped to outpost missions in western and northern Canada to be used as Christmas presents for the children in these faraway settlements.

Middle Ages in Modern Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

day Japan, was presiding on the occasion; and the hospitable abbot of the monastery insisted that my companion, another foreigner, and I should partake of the unsweetened powdered tea, the sipping of which is the culminating point in the elaborate and protracted "tea ceremony."

The spacious and pleasant courts and pavilions of the temple, usually deserted, were crowded, because Sen-no Rikkyu is one of the famous names of Japan. Women in gala kimonos, men in formal European clothes or ceremonial Japanese costume, formed in groups and carefully went through the prescribed formulas of mixing, pouring, serving and partaking of the tea.

Ritual Tea Ceremony

A tea ceremony in Japan is no ordinary party; it has in it an element of ritual and is closely linked up with flower arrangement, appreciation of pottery and many other aspects of traditional Japanese culture. To be an accomplished master or mistress of tea ceremony in Japan is to be recognized as a cultivated gentleman or lady.

To the Westerner the tea ceremony may seem slow and unnecessarily complicated. To the Japanese, with his symbolic cast of mind, there is hidden moral and aesthetic significance in every gesture connected with the preparation and pouring of tea. Vessels of rare make are always used on such occasions and after the tea has been sipped, the guests are supposed to turn over their bowls and make discerning comments on their workmanship.

The full implications of tea ceremony can probably be understood only by those who have devoted years to its study. But it was a pleasant and graceful function amid the exquisite natural surroundings of the Zen temple, with its rock gardens and its groves of mingled pines and maples.

This same temple presented several "sermons in stones," in the sense of the small Japanese gardens, which, by the use of the most careful art, endeavor to create an atmosphere of complete naturalness and freedom from prearranged pattern.

Wild Mountain Glen

A rock garden, laid out three or four centuries ago, conveys to the imagination of the initiated a complete image of a wild mountain glen, with a waterfall, a division of the stream, islands and a bridge. All this is achieved without introducing a drop of water, merely by a skillful arrangement of rocks and boulders which were brought in their original form from near-by mountains.

Sand symbolizes the ocean; and another garden was laid out with a view to depicting an indented coast line, with rocks and islands. Another feature of Japanese gardening is the utilization, wherever possible, of natural scenery, such as the wooded hills which surround Kyoto, as part of the background.

Of all the Buddhist sects, Zen lays most emphasis on the need for repose, and solitary meditation, and it prescribes various austerities and postures for its members, in order to cultivate these qualities. Its gardens with their extremely sparing use of color and their maximum emphasis on the symbolic impressed one as an admirable reflection of the spirit of the sect.

Kyoto contains a most vivid object lesson in the balance of political forces in medieval Japan. To visit first the Imperial Palace, then the Nijo Castle, which was the residence of the all-powerful Shogun, is to be impressed by the contrasted styles in which the titular and the actual ruler of the country lived until the restoration of the imperial power in 1868.

Frugality Keynote

Austere frugality is the keynote of the Imperial Palace. As one wanders through the corridors which connect the various parts of the palace, with their upturned gables and roofs built so as to convey a suggestion of thatch, one is struck by the extraordinary absence of decoration. Only very rarely is there something that catches the eye and remains in the memory, such as the figures of the Chinese sages behind the throne where the coronation takes place.

The Shogun's former residence, on the contrary, has evidently enjoyed the services of the best painters and decorators of Old Japan. Judged by simple Japanese standards, it is positively ornate, with its ceilings covered with graceful designs of birds and flowers, its paintings on gold paper.

One room is given over to two favorite Chinese themes, tigers and bamboos; another is full of delineations of the pine tree, the symbol of longevity. The visitor is also struck by the preserved guardroom, where soldiers were always stationed, ready to prevent any "February 26th incident," and by the large garden, adorned with rocks which were brought by loyal vassals from all parts of Japan.

One thing the two palaces have in common, if compared with Western models, This is the Japanese quality of mingled spareness and restraint. Both are one-story buildings; the absence of carved and gilded chairs and other appurtenances of a European royal residence testifies to the national habit of sitting on cushions on the floor. In this almost universal restraint and abstinence from the gaudy and the ostentatious, one has a clue to the taste of Old Japan.

Fire Chiefs Elect President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 1000 fire chiefs, heads of nearly every fire department in Canada and the United States, attended the 64th annual convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, held here recently. Chief Robert Hogan of Baton Rouge, La., was elected president for the coming year.

'Tardiness' of Lawyer Slows Townsend Inquiry

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Investigation of the Townsend plan records by Attorney Benjamin F. Sacharow of Cleveland, whose client is plaintiff in a million dollar accounting suit against the organization, ended today somewhat ahead of schedule because of the alleged inability of Mr. Sacharow to reach Townsend headquarters at 9 a. m.

Mr. Sacharow announced yesterday he would finish his inspection by noon. Charles H. Hubbell, also of Cleveland, who represents some Townsend interests in the suit, closed the records to him after setting out in a letter and telegram his claim that Mr. Sacharow failed to appear on time.

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United States and Canada

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — Middle-age housekeeper, white; $30 month; good home. 6612 Chestnut St., Chevy Chase, Md. Wis. 3968.

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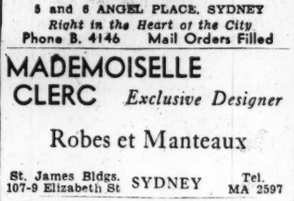

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Daily Features

OBSTACLES are always temporary when the thought of the undertaking is right.—FERDINAND HEROLD.

Monitor Movie Guide

Robert Montgomery-Frank Morgan Comedy Team in 'Piccadilly Jim'

By E. C. S.

Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter, Stars of "To Mary—With Love," Snapped on the Lot

Jailbreaker (Warner)—The swift pace of this murder mystery covers in part the familiarity of the story materials so that a melodrama of murders in jail takes on entertainment values for those who do not expect much of such films beyond a ready rousing of excitement. Barton MacLane, June Travis.

Piccadilly Jim (Metro)—Robert Montgomery in the type of part that has won him a large following, that of a spoiled and pampered youth who suddenly decides to make good on his own merit. One of his trials is a playboy father who is a ham actor on the side and requires a deal of looking after, a role cut to Frank Morgan's measure. Madge Evans, Eric Blore.

Postal Inspector (Universal)—Murder melodrama with Ricardo Cortez as a government agent who captures the night club crooks when they attempt to make away with a shipment of currency, and clears the name of his brother so that he and the night club singer may marry. Fair stuff of its sensational sort. Patricia Ellis, Bela Lugosi.

There's Always Tomorrow (Metro)—The shortage of features caused by double billing may be one reason for reviving this 1934 film. Another is the presence in the cast of Frank Morgan giving one of the few performances in recent years wherein he has not been required by the story to be pretty silly. He plays in this a lonely father unjustly judged by his children.

Three Cheers for Love (Paramount)—It is a nice question whether so many films are poor because of double bills or double bills came in because so many films were poor. This is for the bottom brackets with its use of the out-of-bounds story of the people who put on a show, thereby hoping to impress the film producers with their talent. The song and dance numbers are better than the humorous episodes.

To Mary—With Love (20th-Fox)—Eight years of married life with Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy as the couple whose attachment survives the stresses of social and economic excesses, incident to their life in a city apartment from 1928 onward. Given a pair whose experience is not quite typical of their class, the story has the merit of plausibility upon its own terms and an interesting cast. Entertainment for adults.

Trapped by Television (Columbia)—Program filler concerned with the adventures of a young inventor (Lyle Talbot), whom schemers attempt to rob of his invention of a television apparatus. Of course, the plotters are exposed in a demonstration of the invention.

Two Against the World (Warner)—A rewrite of "Five Star Final," with the newspaper business changed to radio, but the sordidness of the original melodrama of scandal mongering retained. A drab filler for adult double bills.

Yours for the Asking (Paramount)—George Raft as a snappy gambling house proprietor carries out his plan to establish a handsome debtor (Dolores Costello) in his establishment as its hostess despite a plot of the chief comedians (Reginald Denny and Ida Lupino) to catch the hosting and hostessing thing for themselves. Amusing enough as light farce.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Brevities

Boston Herald—We see no reason why Doc Townsend and the Rev. Mr. Smith can't merge their movements. It's a cinch that if they give the old folks pensions of $200 a month, their relatives will just naturally come around to share the wealth.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: A newspaper is a business enterprise that prints for nothing the political speeches the radio gets paid for transmitting the night before.

St. Louis Star-Times: But if you saw great men in news reels, and didn't know they were great, how silly they would seem.

Milwaukee Journal: Recovery color scheme: Robert F. Black, president of White Motors in Cleveland, reports his company out of the red.

Whitsitt Impress: Imagination was given to man to compensate him for what he is not; a sense of humor to console him for what he is.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AVENICE, Calif., reader submits today's cryptogram as an example of a harder type. A definite arrangement of code letters has been used. Can you figure this out, as well as solve the cryptogram?

TXHHGTV TVRQQLPH TLNQOG TXDTVLVXVLRPT TJRYLPH TXUG TVBUVT TLPFG TXFJ TLNQOLIZ TROXVLRP; TMLQ TZTVGN TVLFMGUT TVLNXOBVG TGULRXT TVXEZ.

2. Letter Changing

STILL the shorter changes on I HATE to LOVE pour in. Meantime, how about changing FALSE to TRUTH? By changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, it can be done in 10 moves. Can anyone do it in fewer moves?

3. Three Figures Make Thirty

WHAT three figures, that are all the same, can you use with proper mathematical symbols to express 30?

4. A Tricky Word

FROM what word of 9 letters can you take the whole, and yet have some left? Read the problem carefully.

5. Rebus

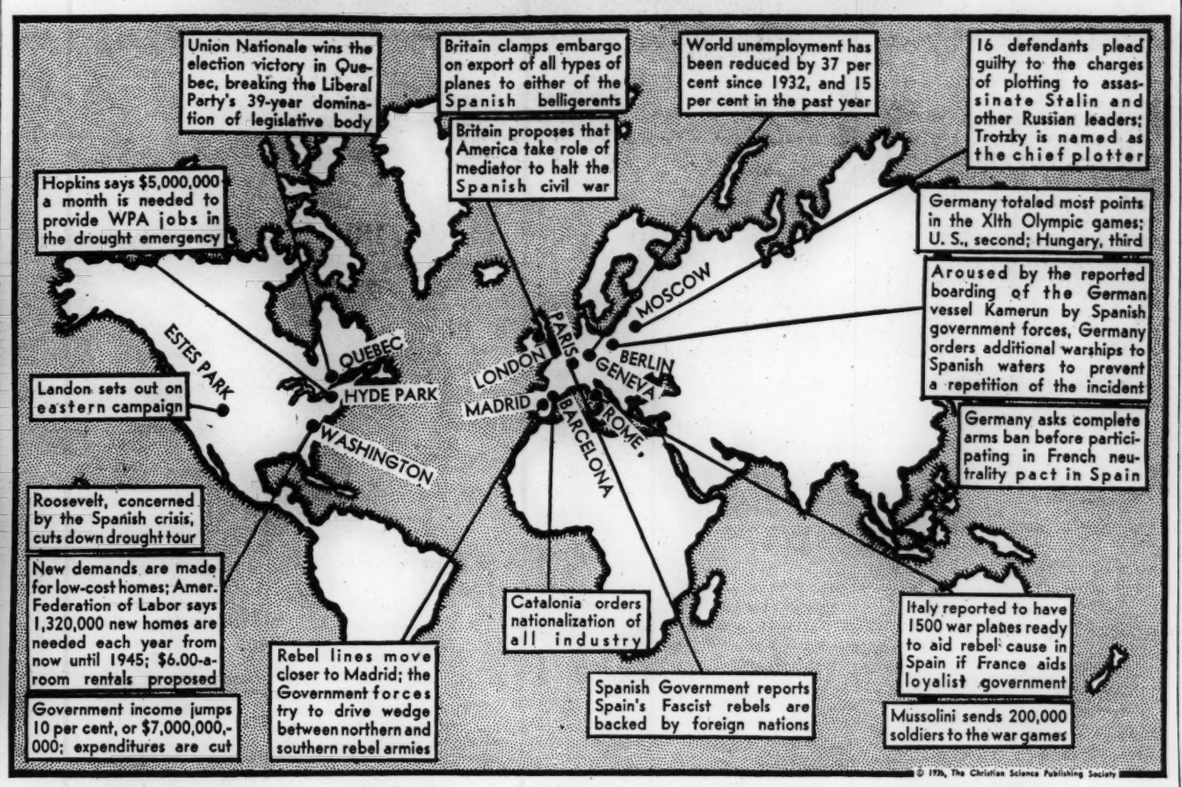
TODAY'S rebus comes from a Brookline, Mass., reader, and represents two words, containing 3 and 7 letters, respectively. The verse gives a clue.

T

The plagiarizer copies things
He likes, from cabbages to kings.
Typesetters play with type, some days.
The dramatist often types his plays.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Union Nationale wins the election victory in Quebec, breaking the Liberal Party's 39-year domination of legislative body
Britain clamps embargo on export of all types of planes to either of the Spanish belligerents
Britain proposes that America take role of mediator to halt the Spanish civil war
World unemployment has been reduced by 37 per cent since 1932, and 15 per cent in the past year
16 defendants plead guilty to the charges of plotting to assassinate Stalin and other Russian leaders; Trotzky is named as the chief plotter
Hopkins says $5,000,000 a month is needed to provide WPA jobs in the drought emergency
Germany totaled most points in the XIth Olympic games; U. S., second; Hungary, third
Aroused by the reported boarding of the German vessel Kamerun by Spanish government forces, Germany orders additional warships to Spanish waters to prevent a repetition of the incident
Germany asks complete arms ban before participating in French neutrality pact in Spain
Landon sets out on eastern campaign
Roosevelt, concerned by the Spanish crisis, cuts down drought tour
New demands are made for low-cost homes; Amer. Federation of Labor says 1,320,000 new homes are needed each year from now until 1945; $6.00-a-room rentals proposed
Government income jumps 10 per cent, or $7,000,000,000; expenditures are cut
Rebel lines move closer to Madrid; the Government forces try to drive wedge between northern and southern rebel armies
Catalonia orders nationalization of all industry
Spanish Government reports Spain's Fascist rebels are backed by foreign nations
Italy reported to have 1500 war planes ready to aid rebel cause in Spain if France aids loyalist government
Mussolini sends 200,000 soldiers to the war games
ESTES PARK
QUEBEC
HYDE PARK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BARCELONA
ROME
BERLIN
GENEVA
MOSCOW

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Shouting Slogans And Proverbs

ONE person leaves the room while the rest decide on a popular advertising slogan (like "The Skin You Love To Touch," "Ask the Man Who Owns One," etc.), or, a proverb may be used.

Each of the players in the room takes one word of the slogan or proverb—if there are several players, three or more will have the same word, which makes it harder to guess the whole slogan. When the absent player enters the room, all shout in chorus at him the words assigned; and he must pick out from the babel the chosen slogan.

If the guesser identifies the correct slogan he joins the group, and whoever suggested the slogan goes out. If he fails to guess correctly, he must try again. The slogan should be a familiar one, not too short. A noisy, hilarious game, but fun!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Immovable

"What do you think about the new air-conditioned railroad trains?"

"They were inevitable—the passengers could never open the windows."

Explicit

"Did your watch stop when you dropped it?"

"Well, it didn't go through the floor."

Confused

Auctioneer: "What am I offered for this beautiful bust of Robert Burns?"

Man in Crowd: "That ain't Burns—that's Shakespeare."

Auctioneer: "Well, folks, the joke's on me. That shows what I know about the Bible."—*Montreal Star.*

Forward

A blushing young woman handed the post office clerk a telegram containing only one word, "Yes."

Wishing to be of help, the clerk said: "You know, you can send nine more words for the same price."

"I know I can," replied the young woman, "but don't you think I'd look too eager if I said it ten times?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Angles or Cushions

Newlyweds: "We'd like to see a living room suite."

Salesman: "Modern or comfortable?"

Credit to Centennial Management

A lad of four was included in a family party attending the open-air night pageant of the Texas Centennial. For weeks he had heard much talk of Texas' great celebration, and was quite keyed up for this occasion. Once seated in the roofless grandstand he gazed upward and exclaimed enthusiastically:

"Daddy, the Centennial certainly has some beautiful stars!"

Less Noise

It was the Sabbath, and Donald was hammering away at the bottom of his barrow, when his wife came to the door.

"Mon," she exclaimed, "ye're makin' a muckle clatter. What will the neebours say?"

"Never mind the neebours," said the busy one. "I maun get my barra mendit."

The woman thought this over for a minute or two, then: "Oh, but, Donald, it's verra wrang tae work on the Sabbath," she expostulated. "Ye ought to use screws."—*Tit-Bits.*

—London Passing Show

"We couldn't get all the writing on the cake, so Henry baked a P. S."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Concession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Pasadena, Calif.

IT IS sometimes said that corporations have no hearts. Here is proof to the contrary.

Some 14 years ago a married couple bought land on contract from a southern California land company, and planted a part of it to avocados. The husband and wife both worked faithfully to meet the obligations of the contract, he in attending to the cultivation and she in dressmaking and renting rooms. There was something over $400 to pay when the husband passed on, and the wife was obliged to move to another state.

For five years it has not been possible for her to make payments of interest or principal to the land company. At times it has seemed as though the investment would be a total loss. But recently an unexpected letter came from the land company.

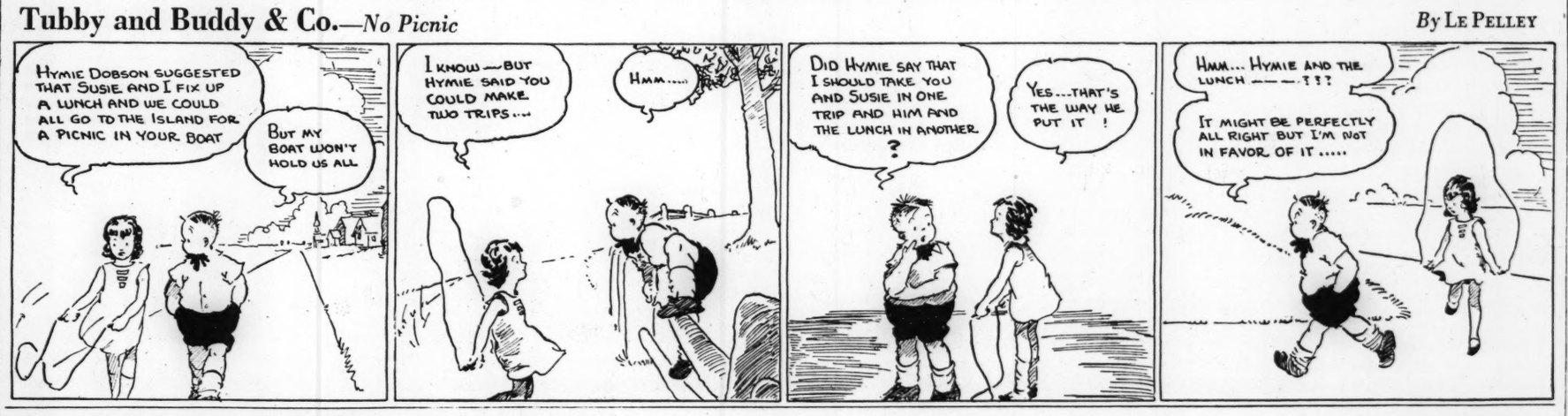
"On account of the adverse and difficult economic conditions that have long prevailed, we have decided to release you from the payment of the amounts unpaid on the contract, and accordingly herewith send you a grant deed for the property."

Look Forward

WHEN you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. . . . The past cannot be changed. The future is yet in your power.—*Hugh White.*

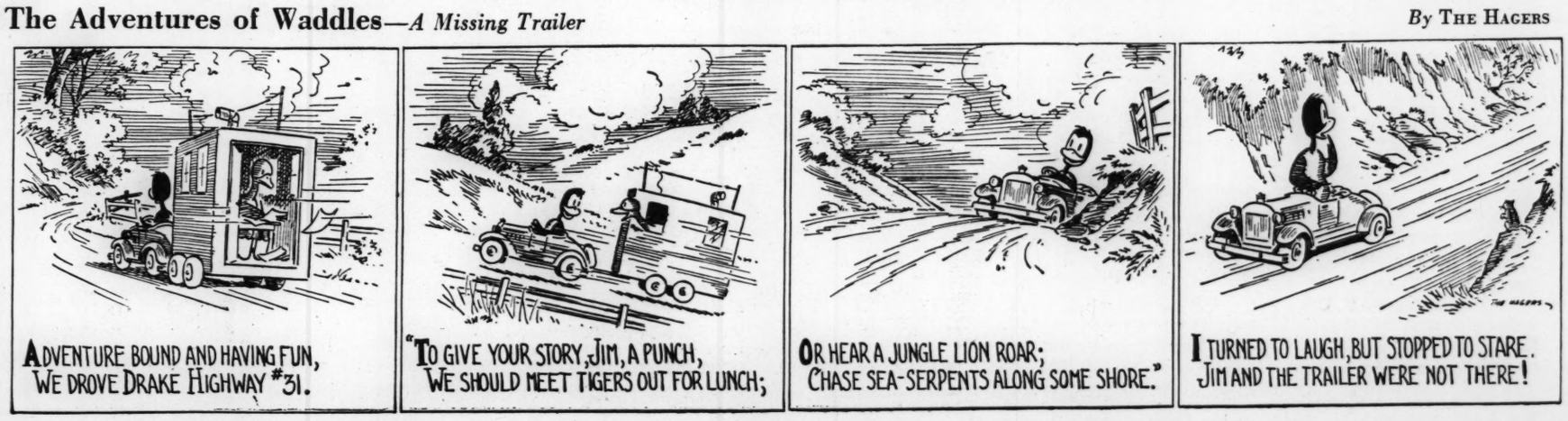
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Picnic*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON SUGGESTED THAT SUSIE AND I FIX UP A LUNCH AND WE COULD ALL GO TO THE ISLAND FOR A PICNIC IN YOUR BOAT
BUT MY BOAT WON'T HOLD US ALL
I KNOW—BUT HYMIE SAID YOU COULD MAKE TWO TRIPS...
HMM.....
DID HYMIE SAY THAT I SHOULD TAKE YOU AND SUSIE IN ONE TRIP AND HIM AND THE LUNCH IN ANOTHER ?
YES...THAT'S THE WAY HE PUT IT !
HMM... HYMIE AND THE LUNCH ——— ? ? ?
IT MIGHT BE PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT BUT I'M NOT IN FAVOR OF IT .....

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Missing Trailer*

By THE HAGERS


ADVENTURE BOUND AND HAVING FUN, WE DROVE DRAKE HIGHWAY #31.
"TO GIVE YOUR STORY, JIM, A PUNCH, WE SHOULD MEET TIGERS OUT FOR LUNCH;
OR HEAR A JUNGLE LION ROAR; CHASE SEA-SERPENTS ALONG SOME SHORE."
I TURNED TO LAUGH, BUT STOPPED TO STARE. JIM AND THE TRAILER WERE NOT THERE!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Advent—*Ad'-vent* (both vowels short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *venire*, "to come"; and means "coming, arrival."

Allude—*A-lude'* (*a* clipped-short, *u* long).

This word means "to refer to something indirectly or by suggestion; to have reference to a subject not specifically mentioned." It is used intransitively and is always used with "to."

"Allude" came to us from the Latin *alludere*, "to jest at or sport with," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *ludere*, "to play." When first introduced into English, our word brought with it its Latin significance; but the early senses of "to play with" and "to pun upon" gradually lost the fun element and retained the note of subtlety, so that the sense became that of hinting, suggesting.

Note that "allude" is not correctly used in the sentence: "He alluded to Jones by name." Here "mentioned" would be correct.

Baptize—Guard against sounding the *p* as *b*, and accent the second syllable, *bap-tize'*.

Bar-jona—*Bahr-jo'-na* (first *a* as in *arm*, *o* long, second *a* as in *sofa*; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Benighted—*Be-nite'-ed* (first *e* as in create, *i* long, *e* in third syllable short).

This participial adjective is based on the seldom-used verb "benight," formed from "night" and the prefix *be-*, which is used in forming transitive verbs from substantives, and imparts the sense of "to surround or cover" (as "bedaub," "becloud," etc.), and by extension, "to affect thoroughly" (as "beguile," "befriend," "benight," etc.).

In a specific sense, one who is benighted is overtaken by darkness, but the Oxford English Dictionary offers a significant definition for the figurative use: "to involve in intellectual or moral darkness, in the 'night' of error or superstition."

Calvary—Guard against sounding this word *cav'-al-ry*; it is *cal'-va-ry*.

Caesarea Philippi—*Ses-a-re'-a* (first *e* short as in *set*, second long as in key, each *a* as in *sofa*) *Fih-lip'-i* (first and second *i*'s short, third long). We find no authority for *See-za-ree'-a*.

Consummate—As a verb, *kon'-suh-mate* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short, *a* long); as an adjective, *kon-sum'-it* (*o* clipped-short, *u* short, *i* short). See "Note" under "immaculate."

As a verb ("He consummated his task") this word means "to complete, to finish, to perfect"; as an adjective ("His consummate example . . .") it means "carried to the utmost extent or degree." The word is derived from a combination of the Latin *con*, "with," and *summa*, "highest"; and it indicates that which is brought to its fullest development. A consummate virtue, for example, is of the highest quality, approaching as near perfection as human ability can render it.

Effulgence—*Eh-ful'-jense* (first *e* short, *u* short, second *e* clipped-short).

The Latin roots of this interesting word are *ex*, "out," and *fulgere*, "to shine"; we therefore use "effulgence" to designate a shining forth, a splendid radiance—one that casts a luster and glow over all in contact with it, just as the effulgence of the sun warms and brightens the earth.

Emulate—*Em'-u-late* (*e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* long).

Our word comes to us from the Latin *aemulus*, "striving to equal." We may emulate anyone or anything that is worthy of being imitated or equaled—the word emphasizes wholesome ambition and a goal that is uplifting. We emulate that which is excellent, successful, or approaching perfection. We may compete with someone who is our equal; we emulate one who is above us or has progressed further. There is mental and physical exhilaration in emulation.

Genera—The plural of "genus" (*je'-nus*) is pronounced *jen'-er-a* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *a* as in *sofa*).

Gethsemane—*Geth-sem'-a-ne* (first and second *e*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*, third *e* as in create).

Immaculate—*Ih-mak'-u-lit* (each *i* and *a* short, *u* as in *unite*).

Note: In this word, as in "consummate" (adj.), we rather like to hear a trace of quick-long *a* in the last syllable, especially in dignified public reading. This, incidentally, is a view in which the publishers of Webster's concur. The short *i* is expected in conversation, of course.

The Latin *in*, "not," and *maculare*, "to spot," lie back of our word, the combined form, *immaculatus*, "unspotted," being the direct ancestor of "immaculate." We use our word in the sense of "without flaw, fault, or error; undefiled; pure."

Magdalene—Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Magi—*May'-ji* (both vowels long).

Necessarily—Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Philip—Guard against *Fih'-lup* and *Filp*; sound it *Fil'-ip*.

Supernatural—The first *u* is long.

Traverse—The first syllable is accented, *trav'-erse* (*a* short, *e* as in *maker*).

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tour Service

IN A small town where there is no direct agency so one can arrange a foreign tour or even an extensive American trip, a young man makes a study of the rates, steamship lines, baggage requirements, places to visit, and all such things that a prospective traveler has to know before starting out. He handles the whole

affair as to visas to foreign countries, the taking of the photographs of the would-be visitors, etc.

He can give almost any information as to an automobile trip as well, and he can tell you what camps are good, and where to make stops on any kind of trip. His connection with steamship lines gives him a small commission on tickets sold, and he works things about so that he receives many small fees for this excellent service to people who have not the time to bother with all the details.—E. L., Ames, Iowa.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Banking in the New Testament

IN RECOUNTING his famous illustration of the man who visited a distant country, leaving his vassals to attend to his monetary affairs, Christ Jesus has the chief character in the parable say to one of his servants: "Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank?" pointing out that had he done so then he would have been in a position to restore it "with usury"—or, as we would say, "with interest" (Luke 19:23).

The Greek phrase translated "into the bank" means literally "on a table." The "table" used by the money-changer or banker in transacting his business came to be employed as representing his "office" or "bank."

It may be added that in Matt. 25:27, where our Common Version renders "exchangers," the Greek term is *trapezitai*, "table-men"; and in consequence, the Revised Version suggests the rendering "bankers."

Odds and Ends

Britain's Employed

Recent figures show that there are 10,559,000 persons employed in Britain—the highest ever recorded for the country.

A Tax Free Utopia

Natives of Nevada are perhaps not as tax conscious as inhabitants of other states. The State has no state income tax law, no sales tax, no inheritance tax, and no nuisance taxes.

Trouser Cuffs

Cuffs on trousers are said to have come down to us from an old Edwardian fashion, which was introduced not only to show off bright colored socks, but also to prevent mud from soiling trouser bottoms.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Some Sparks Extinguished

FOR days, even weeks, the world has been almost holding its breath in apprehension lest some spark from the Spanish conflagration should touch off a powder train in Europe. The fire departments—that is, the diplomatic peacemakers—have not been idle; and their efforts now show some encouraging signs of success in stamping out a few of the flying embers or wetting down their own national rooftops against becoming ignited.

Acceptance by the Italian Government of the neutrality agreement proposed by France is reassuring even though it does depend upon similar adherence by other countries, including Russia and Germany. The commitment made by Italy's foreign minister pledges that country not to permit exportation, direct or indirect, of arms or munitions to Spain. This is extremely important coming from the nation that has been suspected of being most friendly and helpful to the rebels. It is very much to be hoped that the agreement will be accepted by all the nations to which France has proposed it and perhaps be extended to others.

The Italian adherence contains an amendment to the original draft in which Il Duce's Government insists that such indirect interference as the permitting of public subscriptions or public enrollment of volunteers for either party in supposedly neutral countries be prohibited. This addition or interpretation is palpably aimed at Russia where a large fund, later partly impounded in France, was raised in order to arm Communists to support the Madrid Government. Such actions are plainly unneutral, and Italy's requirement that the giving of aid from Communist sources be as completely forsworn as from Fascist states, is a point decidedly well taken.

This observance of genuine and strict neutrality has found another adherent in the United States, according to the announcement by the American State Department that in compliance with the Government's policy not a single American munition maker has applied for the registration required in order to ship arms to Spain. That is an important contribution both to the preservation of American non-entanglement and to the general recognition that the Spanish question is an internal one to be settled by the Spaniards themselves.

The hands-off attitude, of course, raises the question whether the diplomatic fire departments should not be interested in offering some assistance toward putting out the blaze in Spain as well as protecting merely their own houses. This was involved in the suggestion of Uruguay that the United States or a concert of American powers offer their aid as conciliators. This—or more likely, a European mediation—might prove proper in time, but it could hardly be appropriate or serviceable until and unless both sides to the Spanish controversy should ask for it.

Added to the news from Rome and Washington of possible war sparks extinguished is a report from New York which ought to cool off some of the fear that has been smoldering in the thoughts of many individuals. Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., says in an interview after return from Europe, "With every appreciation of the incalculable perplexities of conditions over there, I am not expecting a general war." Financiers are pretty apt to be realists.

Mr. Lamont rejects as unjustified the supposition that European difficulties must end in a general war. He weighs the clear desire of "95 per cent of the people of every nation of Europe" for peace and believes "the men who rule the destinies of Europe will go very slowly in dragging their unwilling peoples into a major conflict."

The putting out of sparks is not altogether a negative activity. The energy generated in repeated undertakings of the sort tends to form a habit both of vigilance and of constructive remedying of conditions which the passionate would try to correct with the fire of war. Enough such activity will establish peace as the natural state of man.

A Third Domain

THAT very nice point where the individual's right stops and regulatory law properly begins was dwelt on by two eminent jurists at the Harvard tercentenary conference on the future of common law.

Lord Wright of England, Master of the Rolls and a member of the Privy Council, declared his belief that the common law "will guard the rights of property, but it will reconcile those rights with the rights of human beings."

Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the United States Supreme Court stated:

> There comes a point in the organization of a complex society where individualism must yield to traffic regulations, where the right to do as one will with his own must bow to zoning ordinances, or even to price-fixing regulations.

This dictum doubtless will serve as a useful peg on which to hang an argument by campaigners for the New Deal.

Beside these predicates of the lawyers it is interesting to pose the philosophic reflection that there may exist a domain outside of Positive Law on the one hand and Absolute Freedom on the other. That region which another great jurist, Lord Moulton, a noted parliamentarian and administrator during the World War, once defined as the "domain of Obedience to the Unenforceable."

History, and emphatically recent history, indicates that the clash of the rights of the individual with regulatory statutes has brought about a wide twilight zone of uncertainty between the two forces. Even the decisions of the high court of which Justice Stone is a member leave such questions unsolved in the opinion of many.

In the complexity of human affairs it sometimes seems that it is not possible to take into consideration all the various and conflicting circumstances surrounding a particular case. Who would deny that the application of the law in regulating industry, whether by price fixing or limiting hours of work, usually works an injustice somewhere?

"That Law must exist needs no argument," declared Lord Moulton. "But," he added, "the domain of Free Choice should be dear to all. This is where spontaneity, originality and energy are born."

Perhaps out of the confusion of these times the conviction will come to men that too strong an executive may sap the self-reliance of a people, as on the other hand individualism may itself become, as it often has, an irresponsible dictator.

There is something to be said for Lord Moulton's ideal of a nation whose individuals obey a self-imposed, self-denying law, "Obedience to the Unenforceable."

WRITING from Washington, a marine authority forecasts the eventual eclipse of the "windjammer." Some will wait to see the trend of the campaigning in the impending election before accepting this prediction.

ALTHOUGH he has been told that there is to be no "front porch" presidential campaign this year, the sound of the radio coming through the open window to an interested piazza audience causes the casual stroller to have his serious doubts.

Light Over Egypt

IN THESE stormy days any easing of international tension is doubly welcome. It is therefore exceedingly heartening to note a lifting of the clouds on one sector of the world horizon. These clearing skies are due to the treaty just concluded between the British and Egyptian Governments. Although the document has not yet been textually published, the gist of its contents is known and its beneficial effects can already be gauged.

This new treaty is the culmination of long years of diplomatic dickering which had hitherto been fruitless. The negotiators always stood so far apart in their respective viewpoints that they could never get together. Indeed, this chronic Anglo-Egyptian deadlock could be compared to the classic jest about an irresistible force meeting an immovable obstacle. The force was the Egyptian people's unquenchable desire for unfettered independence and full-fledged nationhood. The obstacle was Britain's imperious need to safeguard her control of the Suez Canal—the vital link with India and other parts of her far-flung empire.

The roots of the dispute go back more than half a century, when a British army occupied Egypt, then in a state of semi-anarchy which Great Britain considered intolerable in view of its interests. The despotic government of Egypt's native rulers had bankrupted the country and had aroused a popular revolt far-reaching in character. For the first time in many centuries the Egyptian masses began to think in terms of nationality and self-government. And this new hope could not be quenched. Though British rule brought unparalleled peace and prosperity, the Egyptian people were stubbornly unreconciled. So Egypt remained perpetually ready to burst into riotous revolt.

How long this unhappy situation might have persisted is hard to say if the situation had not drastically changed with the sudden appearance of a new factor. This was Italian imperialism. Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia to the southward, coupled with his heavy troop concentrations in the Italian colony of Libya on Egypt's western border, raised the specter of a Fascist invasion in no uncertain form. It looked as though Egypt might be caught in the jaws of a vise. Certainly, without the British army and navy, the rich land of the Nile would be an easy prey. And even the most anti-British Egyptian nationalist did not hanker for a change of masters that could be well compared to the fable of King Log and King Stork!

This explains the rapid change of heart which has taken place in Egypt during the past few months. As usual, when men's viewpoint alters, difficulties that once looked insurmountable can be overcome and genuine agreement becomes possible. Mussolini can thus be credited with having brought Egyptian nationalism and British imperialism into a workable understanding. With the Near East the arena of so many conflicting forces and rival ambitions, as it is today, the appeasement of the Egyptian problem is an unmixed blessing, even though the permanent solution may not yet have been found.

The Renaissance

Book News of the Day

MOST books on the Renaissance begin by depreciating the Middle Ages. No matter how hard they may try to be objective, historians have likes and dislikes, like the rest of mankind. It is pretty hard to be equally comfortable in the other-worldly, routine-loving Middle Ages and in the lusty, adventurous, somewhat adolescent Renaissance. Those who see the light dawning over Europe only about 1450 are tempted to see preceding centuries as pitch-dark.

Not so with F. Funck-Brentano. By training a mediaevalist, he comes to the Renaissance with no desire to discredit his earlier love. One of the best parts of his THE RENAISSANCE (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) is the introduction, where the author takes pains to show that mediaeval civilization was in its own right a time of great achievement, of balanced and refined culture, and that the Renaissance marks a loss as well as a gain—a loss of stability, balance and authority only partly made up by a gain of wealth, knowledge and command over material things.

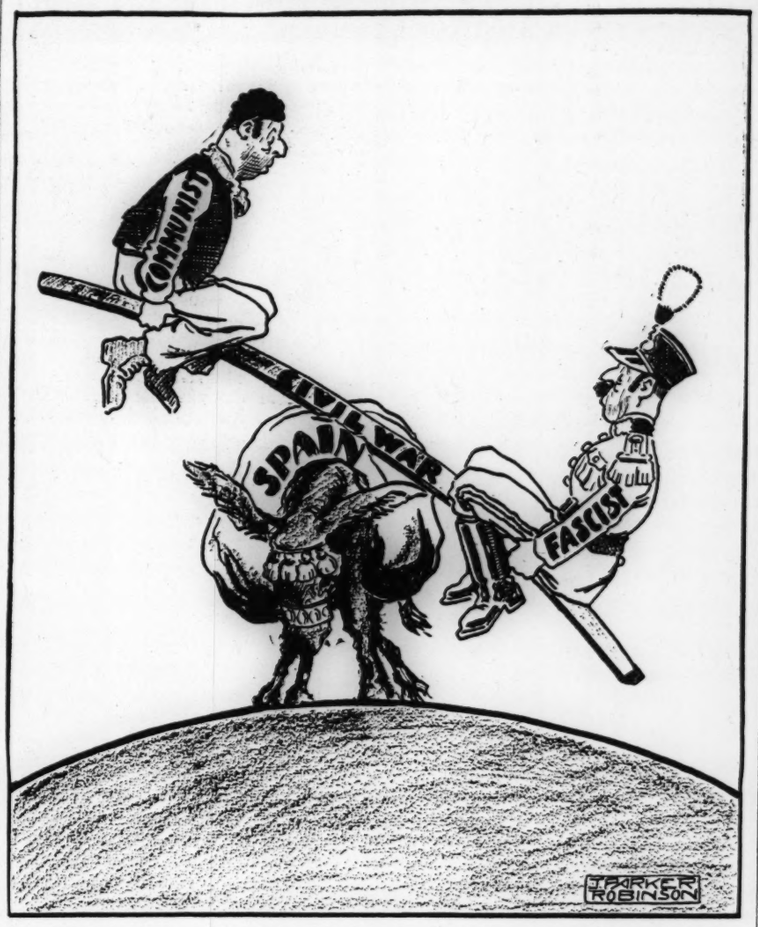
M. Funck-Brentano's book is episodic and slight, written in the rather panting style popular in much French writing for the general public. There is plenty of fire and color, to which the subject lends itself well. Rome under the Renaissance popes or Florence under the Medicis could hardly be described chastely and soberly. M. Funck-Brentano is not afraid to use his purples freely. The scholar will not find anything new here, though he will recognize the hand of a man who has read widely in the sources, and has been able to pick out the telling anecdote and the picturesque detail. The reader who likes his history well-spiced will enjoy himself thoroughly.

Yet M. Funck-Brentano is too aware of modern tendencies to write merely a collection of tales from the memoirs of soldiers, courtiers and artists. He has interesting chapters on the rise of a money-eyed middle class and traces very effectively the relations between princes, bankers and painters. On the great merchant houses like the German Fuggers and the Florentine Medicis he manages to say a great deal in a little space. He is rather better on France than on Italy or Germany, and toward the end he is hardly doing more than writing a history of France in the High Renaissance.

The Renaissance is perhaps as good an example as any period of the difficulty of writing history "as it really was." Certainly one puts down a book like this, with its catalogue of violence, crime, high-living, heroic dying, of heights and depths beyond common experience, with the feeling that even during the Renaissance very few human beings could have stood life at such a tempo. And of course the Smiths and the Joneses of the time simply didn't live this way. You might as well judge life in contemporary America by its record in the tabloids. But surely the Cellinis and the Borgias weren't mere gangsters? Well, one wonders, at times.

C. B.

The Burden Bearer



White House via the Campus

American Politicana

TWENTY-FOUR of America's thirty-one Presidents either attended or graduated from a college or university. George Washington went to a common school, but it must have been an uncommon common school inasmuch as he learned enough of higher mathematics there to fit himself for work as a surveyor. Five of the six early Presidents were college-trained; the seventh, Jackson, was self-taught, but Harvard honored him with an LL. D. degree.

* * *

"As myself an affectionate child of our Alma Mater," John Quincy Adams protested the Harvard recognition of his backwoods political foe, "I would not be present to witness her disgrace in conferring her highest honors on a barbarian who could not write a sentence of grammar, or scarcely spell his name."

Of course Andrew Jackson did not profess to be a jewel of learning or of deportment. He had studied the three R's in a Carolina log-pen school, and had never mastered spelling. When he became President he initiated the custom of endorsing state papers "O. K." His political antagonists asserted that Andrew believed them to be the initials of "All Correct," which he spelled "Oll Korrect."

* * *

That other presidential Andrew, also a North Carolinian by birth, had even fewer educational advantages than "Old Hickory." As he was the son of "poor whites," Andrew Johnson never went to school at all. During his apprenticeship as a tailor he managed to learn the alphabet. After he was married his wife read to him as he sat upon the tailor's bench. He had a good memory, and a fluency of speech that made him popular. Because he had a strong will to learn and Mrs. Johnson helped, he became mayor of the town when he was only twenty-two.

* * *

We all know the story of the homely young Lincoln who learned by the flickering light of pine knots. He did sums and practiced writing on a wooden shovel; when the space was all filled he scraped it with his knife to get a clean surface for more self-lessons. His stepmother encouraged him, too. At a later time he benefited through penning letters for illiterate friends.

Zachary Taylor attended a common school. His successor, Millard Fillmore, was a product of the public school system. Among the Presidents of the last fifty years all were college men except Grover Cleveland, and he is the only President whose name appears twice on all lists. Cleveland obtained his education at a common school, and yet in his early years he was himself a teacher. William McKinley entered Allegheny College but did not graduate.

* * *

Ulysses S. Grant was a product of West Point Military Academy. William Henry Harrison entered Hampden-Sidney College, but he did not receive a diploma. James Monroe did not finish at William and Mary College because he quit school to become a lieutenant in the Third Virginia regiment in 1775. Theodore Roosevelt characterized him as "a very amiable gentleman but distinctly one who comes in the category of those whose greatness is thrust upon them."

* * *

Harvard University leads as the "College Mother of Presidents." That institution gave Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, also the two Adamses. William and Mary College in Virginia is represented on the presidential roll by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler. The Princeton representatives are James Madison and Woodrow Wilson who happened to be the only college president to hold the same position over the nation. Only one of old Yale's sons became President, and he was William Howard Taft.

Collegiates are definitely preferred as Chief Executives; but it is heartening to know that the worthy self-taught have served their country well.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

North . . South . . East . . West

The Individual and His Neighbor

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS quite probable that ever since it became apparent to one member of the human family that he might assert the right of possession in chattels or ground, or monopolize for himself and his dependents some particular privilege, means and methods of adjustment, division, or equalization of those rights have been studiously or selfishly sought. And still the search goes on. For centuries new civilization has referred its problems to courts and judges. At first the appeal was to those presumed to be able to interpret precedent and apply, by decree, the considered judgment of the wise. As literacy and general knowledge became more generally diffused and as the monopoly of the sages yielded to the demand of a once subservient people that they, the governed, should have a larger part in government, enacted or special legislation gradually superseded the unwritten and less definite code. The common law, sacred in theory, has continually yielded, under the demand of the thing called progress, its prestige and its authority.

Recently, at Harvard University, Mr. Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court interestingly traced, in his own country, the influences of this invading intellectual force. He discovers that the commentator of today would encounter strange intruders "within the sacred precincts of the (common) law, beyond the ken of Blackstone, Kent and Story, and only hinted at now and then in the judicial opinions of a generation ago." Mr. Justice Stone, perhaps in the person of this anonymous commentator, discovers that there have been established new types of procedure and an administrative system, growing by leaps and bounds, "in which non-judicial officers determine rights, by methods quasi-judicial, and enforce them, often without resort to the courts."

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The distinguished speaker, it goes without saying, believes in and proclaims the sanctity and supremacy of law. He would accept, probably without qualification, the definition of the common law as the "arsenal of sound common sense principles," or as the expression, in legal forms, of the genius of the race. Less profoundly he might define it, as he intimated he would do, merely "as the habit of mind with which for centuries we have approached the adjudication of rights between man and man." But the true significance, he insists, both now and in the future, is the indication of the capacity to "perform its appointed task of affording suitable protection and control of the varying interests which a dynamic society creates."

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Here we have, briefly and inadequately outlined, both premise and problem. Elsewhere than in the brief space here available may be found the interesting and enlightening views of the learned jurist in indicating and pointing the way. Obviously the measure of human conduct has been progressively altered and thoughtfully amended as mankind has sought to throw off even self-imposed limitations. There has ever been, as there ever will be, in the language of the poet, "the wide horizon's grander view." The law by which man seeks to govern himself is, at least ideally, his conceived interpretation of the divine law. That law, fundamentally, is unchangeable. It is our concept of it and our selfish or unselfish interpretation of it, and our ignorant or wise application of it, that seems to change its basis and its adaptability to our supposed needs.

The trend, both in judicial interpretation and in legislative enactment, especially in the United States, is in the direction of surer protection of the rights of society and less regard of the rights or self-interest of the individual. Law performs its function adequately only when it is suited to the way of life of the people, Justice Stone told his listeners. He continued: "With social change comes the imperative demand that law shall satisfy the needs which change has created, and so the problem, above all others, of jurisprudence in the modern world is the reconciliation of the demands, paradoxical and to some extent conflicting, that law shall at once have continuity with the past and adaptability to the present and the future."

Herein, it may be said, lies the imperative necessity of proceeding, in times of social disturbance and economic stress, with wisdom and great caution. The opportunist finds it easy, in such emergencies, to appeal convincingly to passion and ignorance both in the enactment and, too often, in the interpretation and administration of law. The present peril seems to be, in the language of the distinguished jurist, the attempt to supply the unsatisfied need by recourse to doctrinal emergency legislation.

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Spoons in the Spanish Caldron

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

THE Spanish civil war has brought out in bold relief the double-edged foreign policy of the Moscow Government, which The Times (London) recently described as a "short range" versus a "long range" policy.

The Kremlin's "short range" policy endeavors by every conceivable means to protect Soviet Russia's borders against aggression and to prevent Russia's present embroilment in European wars. The "long range" policy, carried out for the most part through the Communist International, anticipates a period of "world revolution," during which the working classes of all countries will engage in a "class struggle" with other groups of society which will end in universal "proletarian dictatorships" joined in a "World Soviet Republic."

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The policy of "indivisible peace," expounded by Mr. Litvinoff and Soviet spokesmen in all foreign countries, is the "short range" policy. The policy of "class struggle" leading to "world revolution," preached unceasingly in Russia by Communist spokesmen and in foreign countries by members of the Communist International, an affiliate of the Russian Communist machine, is the "long range" policy.

In such situations as that created by the Spanish civil war, the two policies are in conflict. On the one side, cautious Communists everywhere, and especially some of those in high places in Russia, urge that Soviet Russia keep clear of such a conflict in order to avoid risk of involvement in a general war. On the other side, more fanatical Communists—which include some of the more important men in Russia—urge direct assistance to Spanish Communists in their efforts to set up a "proletarian dictatorship."

Joseph Stalin, whose powers in Russia are supreme, tries to reconcile the two groups and their contending policies. He throws a sop to the fanatics by permitting Soviet trade unions to contribute to the Spanish "Popular Front" government. Trade unions in Russia, unlike those of democratic countries, are merely agencies of the Communist political machine. Campaigns of this kind for contributions to any cause are initiated by the highest organs of the Communist Party.

But Stalin's chief interest at the present time is the assurance of peace for Soviet Russia, to permit a necessary period for the country's industrialization and the creation of its powerful war machine. He knows very well that Europe generally is not ripe for a "proletarian uprising" and that he would be very foolish to risk a general war in order to help proletarians in Spain. At the same time, he must tolerate as much "material and moral" support for the Spanish working classes as possible in order to placate his own extremists and affiliated Communists in other countries whose support is valued as protection against possible intervention in Russia.

* * *

It may be safely surmised that Stalin and his associates will do nothing to help the Spanish proletarians which is likely to involve Russia in a general European war. The "short range" policy at present is more important to Stalin and his group than the "long range" policy. But The Times has correctly asked: "Who can tell when these two policies may converge?"

Certainly they have not converged in the present situation. The Russian Communist leaders understand that Spain is too far from Russia's borders to permit effective assistance without serious complications. The fanatics in Russia and many of those in affiliated Communist parties elsewhere have been expelled or subdued during previous attempts to induce active assistance to abortive insurrections elsewhere.

But the Russian Communists cannot abandon their "long range" policy, which was outlined by Marx and Lenin and is a fundamental part of their creed. Even if he wished to do so, Stalin could not prevent Communist spokesmen from declaring that the Red Army is the army, not of Soviet Russia, but of the "world proletariat." He has not rebuked such assertions in the past, or during the present crisis.

Fortunately for the peace of Europe, the Spanish civil war is occurring in a country far removed from Soviet Russia. But if a civil war of this kind occurred in Poland or Roumania, or some country bordering upon Russia, it would be infinitely difficult for Stalin, in spite of all his power, to stand aloof. In the circumstances, Stalin and his associates can stand aloof from the Spanish civil war without altogether repudiating the "long range" policy which is a central part of the Lenin-Stalin creed.

Mirror of World Opinion

Luxurious Waste

ONE of the better stories of the week concerns the Marx brothers. Inspecting some props to be used in their forthcoming "A Day at the Races," they came across one which they didn't like. After pondering over it for some time, Harpo said, "Throw it out." "But it cost several hundred dollars," protested the prop man. "We can't do that." Groucho stepped into the argument. "No, you can't waste money like that, Harpo," he said. "Have it silver-plated, and then throw it out."—*New York Times.*